

Soviet Penal Code Called Real Test in Psychiatric Reform

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The head of the World Psychiatric Association said Tuesday that the Soviet decision to remove criminal asylums from police control appears to be a liberalizing move but that real reform depends on a revision of the penal code.

Fini Schulzinger of Denmark said he is looking to the elimination of penal code clauses under which dissidents allegedly have been confined with mentally ill criminals and treated with psychotropic drugs. He said Soviet contacts have told him such a revision is planned.

The changes, if enforced, would represent a step toward abolishing practices that have long been condemned by human rights activists and professional psychiatrists in the West. Political dissidents in the Soviet Union frequently have been placed in psychiatric wards in order to stifle their protests.

Despite a Kremlin pardon last year that released an estimated 180 political prisoners from jails and labor camps, activists contend that a number remain in psychiatric clinics.

After denying the problem for years, Soviet officials and publications recently have begun to acknowledge that psychiatric treatment here is heavily weighted against the rights of the individual. The youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda described in November a 20-year-old factory worker in Leningrad who was committed to a mental hospital against her will for criticizing her boss and working conditions.

The decision was part of a new law, announced Monday, which the Soviet Union said is designed to curb psychiatric abuses by protecting patients against arbitrary commitment and providing them with legal recourse.

The Soviet Union withdrew from the World Psychiatric Association in 1983 rather than face probable expulsion as a result of allegations that the special hospitals were widely used to confine and torture political and religious dissidents.

Mr. Schulzinger said in a telephone interview from Copenhagen that he has kept in contact with Soviet colleagues, and that he was told last November about plans to change the status of the hospitals. He said it may mean that the institutions will be considered to be more like hospitals than prisons. "It may mean an improvement in conditions for the majority of detainees in these hospitals," he said. "Most of them are ordinary criminals who happen to be psychiatrically ill."

According to Tass, the law adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, or legislature, provides legal guarantees for mental patients, prescribes admission procedures and defines emergency treatment.

Under the law, mental patients who have committed dangerous offenses should be treated in mental hospitals of the health services, thus clearly defining their care as the responsibility of doctors, rather than policemen.

The law also states that those who appeal commitment decisions, which are made by chief psychiatrists, will be guaranteed legal aid. The state prosecutor is charged with monitoring compliance with the new statute, Tass said.

As with other changes to the Soviet criminal code now under consideration, the impact will depend on how they are enforced. Rights activists in the past have cautioned against overly optimistic reactions to legal changes, noting that Soviet law enforcement agencies often ignore the law.

Japan Terrorists Vow to Respond

TOKYO — The Japanese Red Army terrorist group warned in a letter mailed to a Tokyo bookstore that it would avenge the arrest in November of its No. 2 leader, newspapers reported Tuesday.

In the letter dated Nov. 26, 1987, and mailed from Lebanon in December, the Red Army said that "Japanese imperialists" were responsible for the arrest of Osamu Maruoka and that it would avenge the action in its "own way of fighting." Four major Japanese dailies reported.

Mr. Schulzinger added that all allegations about the political abuse of psychiatry concerned the special hospitals rather than ordinary mental institutions, where, he said, safeguards against wrongful commitment of patients are in theory stricter than in the West.

"The basic problem is the definition of what constitutes a mental illness," he said. "We know that several people have been sentenced to stay in special psychiatric hospitals because they violated certain provisions of the penal code," such as slandering the state and criticizing the political system.

Mr. Schulzinger said removal of these provisions would be "a major step forward" that would ease the Soviet Union's return to the association.

Criminal Code Amended

Celestine Bohlen of the Washington Post reported earlier from Moscow.

Tass said that the main criminal code has been amended to make the "illegal commitment of a patient to a mental hospital a criminal offense." The amendments specify procedures for committing mental patients who have committed "socially dangerous offenses."

Salvador Rebels Map New Military Offensive

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — Leftist rebels, while stepping up attacks against El Salvador's battered economy, have outlined a new military offensive to try to overthrow the U.S.-backed government.

In a document said to have been written for combatants and given to reporters by rebels, the insurgents said their offensive would succeed "if we are capable of bringing the masses into actions of generalized violence and dividing the military."

damage to the national infrastructure.

El Salvador has received almost \$3 billion in U.S. economic and military aid since the war began in 1979. The United States provides about 55 military advisers.

According to the rebels, the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte is too divided internally to cope.

Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, head of the army's operations, said of the rebels' publicized plans: "Militarily, I believe there is little they can do, other than carry out actions of terror like blowing up power lines. But there are certain factors, such as our economic crisis leading to our social crisis, which could lead to a situation of increased violence."

The document made no mention of a negotiated settlement in the conflict, which has claimed 62,000 lives. Rather, it concentrated on how the insurgents had moved back to the capital and how conditions were more favorable now than in 1981 when the rebels launched a "final offensive" that failed.

The rebels, an alliance of five Marxist-led armies grouped in the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, stepped up their attacks against the nation's electrical grid, blacking out seven of the 14 provinces on Monday by blowing up more than a dozen power lines, according to officials.

"If there is polarization in this year's election that produces frustration, or the economy gets much worse, they may be able to take advantage of that. But they cannot win."

Although most military analysts agree the Farabundo Marti rebels are one of the best-organized guerrilla forces in Latin America, they say the military's overwhelming firepower and manpower are sufficient to thwart the rebels.

The U.S. Embassy and the military high command say publicly that the war is winding down, but some top officers have said informally that the conflict could drag on indefinitely, as each side adjusts to the other's changes in strategy.

Over the weekend, the insurgents attacked a coffee plantation in San Vicente Province, burning almost 900 tons of coffee, three trucks and several buildings. Damage was estimated at \$2 million.

The U.S. Embassy estimates that the insurgents have caused almost \$2 billion in economic damage in the last eight years, including lost and destroyed production and



LADIES' CHOICE — Massai women dancers waving Union Jacks as they greeted Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on Tuesday in Nairobi during the first day of her three-day official visit to Kenya. At an official banquet, she con-

demned South African apartheid but avoided mentioning the possibility of sanctions, which are supported by many African leaders, including the Kenyan president, Daniel arap Moi. Mrs. Thatcher and her husband, Denis, travel next to Nigeria.

Israelis and Arabs Fight a 'War of Eyes'

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

NABLUS, Israeli-occupied West Bank — Leading an Israeli patrol through the streets of the Balata refugee center, Lieutenant Colonel Yisrael explained that on most days the confrontation here is not a war of stones or bottles or bullets.

Most days, he said, it is a battle of eyes — Israeli eyes against Palestinian eyes, looks meant to kill against looks meant to intimidate, eyes begging for a little friendship meeting eyes round with fear.

Colonel Yisrael — army regulations prevent the printing of last names — and his men have become experts in what they call "the war of the eyes." For the last month their elite paratroop battalion has been patrolling the West Bank town of Nablus and helping to quell disturbances in nearby Palestinian refugee districts.



Palestinian women in the Jabalya refugee camp in Gaza confronting an Israeli soldier.

"You know," Colonel Yisrael said, "a soldier wakes up in the morning here, and the sky is clear, and it is a fine day, and he just wants to smile. And we tell him, 'Fine, go ahead and smile.' And then he goes out onto the street, and he looks into people's eyes. It is all in the eyes. And what he sees usually does not make him want to smile anymore."

The 31-year-old Israeli officer was speaking as he and his well-armed men walked down the main street of Balata. From one side of the road a Palestinian with a lathered beard leaned up from his barber's chair to watch them pass. Across the street, a mother and four little children squeezed into a doorway and eyed the soldiers' every step. At the butcher shop, the vegetable stand and the bakery, Palestinians peered out from behind a carcass of meat or a mountain of pita bread and just stared.

Colonel Yisrael has all the looks figured out. The most piercing and chilling come from the Palestinian teenagers, the hard-core rock and bottle throwers, he said.

Israelis Defuse Row With Briton

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israeli officials voiced outrage on Tuesday at the scolding of an officer by the British Foreign Office minister, David Mellor, in the occupied Gaza Strip but later moved to defuse the row.

Mr. Mellor said that conditions at Jabalya refugee camp were "an affront to civilized values" on Monday and berated an Israeli lieutenant colonel after a resident said his 14-year-old son had been mistakenly arrested with other youths for throwing stones.

He said that would give a press conference Wednesday.

Trade Minister Ariel Sharon said Mr. Mellor's remarks denoted "a man who maybe doesn't remember Great Britain doesn't rule this country any more." Britain ruled Palestine until the United Nations cancelled its mandate 40 years ago.

Yossi Beilin, a senior aide to Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, said of Mr. Mellor's remarks: "I believe he is pointing at a problem that is a real problem. We cannot ignore it and I believe that all of us should do our best to find a solution for the Palestinian problem and to launch the peace process in our area."

President Chaim Herzog said Mr. Mellor was right in pointing out bad conditions in Gaza but added that international attitudes to the issue were marked by cynicism and hypocrisy. An aide said Mr. Herzog was not leveling accusations against Mr. Mellor himself.

In an interview later on Israel television, Mr. Mellor said: "There is a deep friendship between Britain and Israel and a friend owes another friend their genuine judgment. It is no good anyone deluding themselves that what I am saying is out of line with the British government's view."

"If friends of Israel, like Great Britain, or Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who is a friend of Israel, want to help, they should convince Israel's neighbors to enter into direct talks with us," a spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's office said.

Mr. Shamir and Mr. Mellor ignored the scolding incident when they met on Tuesday. Israeli officials said they did not want to jeopardize good relations with Britain over it.

The statement from Mr. Shamir's office said the meeting focused on ways to advance the Middle East peace process. Mr. Mellor avoided reporters.

Defendant Denies Beirut Abduction

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — Abbas Ali Hamadeh, a Lebanese-born citizen of West Germany, denied Tuesday at the opening of his trial any involvement in the kidnapping of two West Germans in Beirut. And he appealed for the release of the West German still being held hostage.

Mr. Hamadeh, 29, is accused of taking part in the kidnapping a year ago of two businessmen, Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt, and of trying to force the release of his brother, a hijacking suspect also detained in West Germany.

His lawyer, Eckhard Hild, told

the judge: "Although he directly, or indirectly, rejects the charges, he appeals to the kidnappers to release Cordes."

Mr. Schmidt was freed in September after West Germany made numerous appeals to Iran and Syria for their help in securing his release.

A radical Shiite group holding Mr. Cordes warned Monday night in Beirut that the West German authorities should be "careful in what they do" with Mr. Hamadeh or face the consequences.

If convicted, he could be imprisoned for up to 15 years.

His brother, Mohammed Ali Hamadeh, is to stand trial for hijacking a Trans World Airlines plane in 1985 and murdering an American passenger.

Mohammed Ali Hamadeh was arrested at the Frankfurt airport shortly before Mr. Cordes and Mr. Schmidt were taken hostage. In June, Bonn refused a U.S. request to extradite him.

West German officials said the decision not to extradite was made partly out of concern for the safety of the hostages, but they assured Washington that he would be charged with air piracy and murder.

No Expansion of U.S. Role in Gulf, Carlucci Says

By Patrick Tyler
Washington Post Service

KUWAIT — Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci, on his first tour of the Gulf since taking office, said the United States would not become the policeman of the high seas for international shipping, which has suffered its worst month of attacks in the "tanker war" between Iran and Iraq.

After a day of meetings with the leaders of this northern Gulf shield dom that last summer put 11 of its oil tankers under the U.S. flag for protection from hostile Iranian speedboat forces, Mr. Carlucci indicated that he intends to keep the U.S. military mission in the strategic waterway limited in scope, despite calls from shipping executives and Arab leaders seeking to quell

the surge of Iranian gunboat attacks, particularly near the Strait of Hormuz.

"On a self-described mission to 'learn' about the U.S. escort operation from Arab leaders and from U.S. Navy commanders, Mr. Carlucci said that the U.S. ambassador's residence here, "If there are some changes that need to be made, I will make them, or make the appropriate recommendation to the president, but I have no changes in mind at this point."

Responding to criticism by shipping industry officials that non-U.S. flag oil tankers have been the target of an increasing number of attacks, making the large U.S. and Western naval presence appear irrelevant, Mr. Carlucci said, "If other nations want to put their ships

operations up and down the 550-mile (900-kilometer) waterway without incident. A second U.S. flag tanker, the Sea Isle City, was struck by an Iranian Silkworm missile in October after U.S. warship escorts had escorted it to Kuwait's oil loading port where it was no longer under U.S. protection.

Mr. Carlucci, the highest ranking U.S. official ever to visit Kuwait, said he discussed this city state's defensive needs with Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad as-Sabah and other senior Kuwaitis, and he termed U.S.-Kuwaiti relations as "excellent."

Kuwait has asked the United States, Britain and France to propose new weapons sales that would help Kuwait defend against missile strikes by Iranian Silkworm batteries 50 miles to the north.

WORLD BRIEFS

Court Says Gandhi Foe Abused Office

NEW DELHI (NYT) — An Indian court has found that a leading political opponent of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi misused his office to benefit his relatives.

The High Court of Andhra Pradesh found that Nadamuri Taraka Rama Rao, the chief minister of that southern state, had "abused his official position" at least five times to help close family members make profitable business deals. Mr. Rao won a large political following by asserting that Mr. Gandhi's Congress (I) Party encouraged corruption.

Aides of Mr. Gandhi demanded that Mr. Rao resign and call statewide elections. A spokesman said Mr. Rao, 64, was not considering resigning. He can appeal the ruling in the Supreme Court.

India Leases a Nuclear Submarine

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union has leased a nuclear-powered submarine to India for use in training, the Tass news agency said Tuesday. The submarine has no nuclear arms on board, Tass said.

In New Delhi, All India Radio said the submarine was handed over Tuesday at the Soviet Pacific port of Vladivostok. The agreement makes India the second Asian nation after China with nuclear-powered warships in its fleet.

Neither the Indian broadcast nor the Tass report specified what class of submarine was involved, but the Press Trust of India, citing a recent article in Jane's Defence Weekly, said the submarine could be either a "Victor" or "Sierra" class vessel. Both can carry torpedoes and anti-submarine missiles, the Indian news agency said. In its Dec. 31 issue, the national weekly India Today said India planned to lease four to six nuclear submarines, probably of the Victor class, according to unidentified experts quoted by the magazine.

Oslo Sets Conditions for N-Free Zone

OSLO (Reuters) — The establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Nordic region could help curb East-West tensions, Prime Minister Gjo Harlem Brundtland of Norway said Tuesday.

"But this is dependent on the condition that it means a real build-down of tensions and arms and that it is a balanced picture," she said. "We certainly think that a Nordic nuclear-free zone could be part of a broader East-West European agreement picture."

Mrs. Brundtland said that officials from the Nordic nations were trying to establish a joint position on the issue. She added that the matter would have to be negotiated by NATO and Warsaw Pact leaders.

5 on Trial Admit Karachi Hijacking

ADIYALA, Pakistan (AP) — Five Palestinians on trial for the 1986 hijacking of a Pan Am jetliner admitted Tuesday for the first time that they had commandeered the plane, but they blamed Pakistani customs, doos for killing 21 passengers.

The admission was made in a joint statement read by their lawyer in court. In addition to those killed, more than 100 people were wounded in the hijacking, in which four Palestinians held about 400 passengers hostage for 17 hours at the Karachi airport. A fifth Palestinian is accused of planning the crime. The flight, from Bombay to New York, was hijacked Sept. 5, 1986.

"We came to Pakistan to hijack an American airplane to instantly draw the whole world's attention towards Palestine, which is bleeding," said the joint statement, read in English by a Pakistani lawyer. The trial began last summer at Adiyala Central Prison, 30 miles (about 50 kilometers) southwest of Islamabad.

Test of U.S. Stealth Bomber Delayed

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Northrop Corp. has postponed the first scheduled flight of the secret Stealth bomber for four months, a delay that could cost the U.S. government up to \$300 million or more, the Los Angeles Times reported Tuesday.

Citing reports from two Northrop employees involved in the program and from Wall Street securities analysts, the newspaper said the bomber's first test flight, which was scheduled for April, has been delayed until August.

The air force would not comment, and Northrop sources declined to discuss the delay, which apparently involves matters that are classified, the newspaper said. The delay raises serious questions about the status of the program, which accounts for more than half of Northrop's revenues.

Warsaw Offers to Talk to Solidarity

WARSAW (UPI) — The government offered Tuesday for the first time to conduct talks with leaders of the outlawed Solidarity union if they will stop "hurting mud" at the authorities and sever contacts with foreign financing sources.

The Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, described the offer as the most serious since 1981, when the union was suppressed by the imposition of martial law, and added, "We are ready for dialogue."

"The economic reforms create a broad plank for a dialogue," said the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, who assured union leaders they would not have to "lose their identity, tradition nor sentiments" if they supported the changes. It was the first mention of Solidarity as a possible partner in a government effort to put into effect an economic austerity program that is expected to produce at least 30 percent inflation in 1988.

For the Record

A 12-hour siege in a Western Australian prison ended Tuesday when inmates freed five guards taken as hostages at the Fremantle prison outside Perth. About 130 prisoners had rioted. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Spain Rail Workers to Strike Friday

MADRID (AP) — Spanish rail employees have decided to go ahead with a strike Friday after the Transportation Ministry blocked a preliminary agreement between the state railroad and unions to hire new workers, union spokesmen said Tuesday.

The spokesman said talks broke off Tuesday after the ministry prohibited rail officials from agreeing to hire new workers to replace 3,500 who have taken early retirement. The Spanish news agency EFE reported that the two unions representing 52,000 rail employees had disagreed earlier over the company's preliminary compromise to hire 750 workers. The state railroad, the largest employer in Spain, announced Dec. 30 that it lost 190.7 billion pesetas (\$1.7 billion) last year.

West German motorists will have to carry disposable plastic gloves in case they are called upon to help AIDS sufferers in traffic accidents, the Transport Ministry said Tuesday. From Oct. 1, first-aid boxes compulsory in all West-German registered vehicles will have to contain two pairs of such gloves. (Reuters)

Northwest Airlines resumed some of its flights to and from Seoul on Tuesday, nearly four months after suspending all such flights because of strike action by its South Korean staff. (Reuters)

French unions representing pilots and engineers in a dispute with the domestic airline Air Inter threatened Tuesday to hold strikes from next Monday until Friday. They have been in conflict with the company for more than a year over manning levels for the new Airbus A-320. (AFP)

Correction

A world stock market story in Monday's editions misstated the change in the Financial Times index of 30 major London shares between Dec. 31, 1986, and Dec. 31, 1987. The index posted a 4.6-percent gain for the period.

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20% Rise Is Sought In U.S. AIDS Funds

Budget Office Faults Health Agency But Warns on Deep Cuts in Request

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Dr. Otis R. Bowen, the secretary of health and human services, has requested a substantial increase in funds to fight AIDS next year. Budget officials have urged President Ronald Reagan to approve most of the request, saying that any significant cuts would embarrass the administration.

The Office of Management and Budget said that it would be difficult for the White House to try to make significant cuts in Dr. Bowen's 1989 request, even though his department appears to have "abandoned critical appraisal of AIDS proposals" drafted by U.S. health agencies.

An aide to Dr. Bowen rejected the criticism as unfair. "We have looked carefully at the budget requests from all the agencies," said the aide, who asked not to be identified because officials are not supposed to discuss the budget until it is sent to Congress in mid-February.

"We have trimmed back the AIDS requests in many instances," the aide said.

The budget office has tentatively recommended a reduction of \$58 million, or 5 percent, in Dr. Bowen's request for 1989, according to the documents. Any further attempt to scale back the request on scientific or fiscal grounds would be perceived as improper interference and "would embarrass the administration," according to the budget office.

The government has recorded 49,743 cases of AIDS in the United States and 27,909 deaths from the disease. By the end of 1991, the government estimates, there will be a cumulative total of 270,000 cases and 179,000 deaths.

Dr. Bowen and Dr. Frank E. Young, the commissioner of food and drugs, proposed construction of a \$24 million laboratory for research on vaccines and drugs that could be used in the prevention, treatment or cure of AIDS. Budget officials proposed turning down this request on the ground that it was not essential at this time, according to the documents.

The request for 1989 also includes \$323 million for research into the causes of AIDS, \$325 million for development of drugs and vaccines, \$103 million for testing and counseling and \$294 million for other efforts to prevent AIDS.

Budget officials said that there is to be a new laboratory, it should be financed by charging drug companies a fee for U.S. review of new drugs and vaccines. However, Congress has resisted Mr. Reagan's request for such fees.

The budget office said that spending on AIDS by the Public Health Service has increased dramatically, from \$6 million in the fiscal year 1982 to \$109 million in 1985, \$234 million in 1986 and \$494 million in 1987.



ARCTIC DRESS FOR CHICAGO STREETS — A pedestrian took no chances against the cold in Chicago, where the temperature dropped Tuesday to a windy -9 Fahrenheit, making it dangerous outdoors. Arctic air spread to the East Coast, and thousands of the homeless jammed U.S. shelters. With the cold expected to last throughout the week, the police in New York City declared an emergency and began removing persons living in the streets to temporary housing.

Design Flaw in Rocket Part Further Delays Shuttle Flight

By Kathy Sawyer Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Engineers at Morton Thiokol Inc. have concluded that a design flaw led to the failure of a space shuttle booster rocket part during a test last month, and officials say the first shuttle flight will be delayed until at least late summer.

The engineers, who work at the company's Utah plant, said Monday that the effect of the flaw was probably aggravated by a severe maneuver during the full-scale test firing Dec. 23.

More analysis is needed before a replacement design can be adopted, they added.

The most optimistic scenario would allow the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to launch a shuttle in late summer, officials said.

The failed design was one favored by NASA engineers, although there were reservations at both Thiokol and NASA. It may be replaced by one favored by contractor Thiokol that was tested successfully in September, according to NASA and Thiokol officials.

The next flight of the shuttle, scheduled for June 2, has been delayed indefinitely until the failure can be more fully studied and a recovery plan can be established.

NASA officials delayed the flight schedule last week after they discovered that a large portion of the booster's nozzle assembly, which guides the vehicle, had broken apart during last month's test.

The design failed by a much greater margin than even its Thiokol and NASA critics anticipated, according to most accounts of the incident. NASA's director of propulsion, Russell Bardo, said that even if the part hadn't broken off, there was delamination, or a coming apart of bonded layers "that would have told us we have a problem."

He said it was uncertain why the design had failed.

"But by the looks of it, no matter what, we'd not want to use it," he said.

Another source said some of the investigators and other experts who looked at the part were "appalled."

"In layman's terms," said J.R. Thompson, director of the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Alabama, "it just kind of tended to unravel" during the test.

The part that failed was one of the few on the giant booster that had never been tested before and, in that respect, officials said, the test did its job.

Engineers finished taking the huge booster motor apart Monday and recovered all six missing pieces of the failed nozzle part and fitted them back together like a jigsaw.

Known as the outer boot ring, the failed part anchors the booster's nozzle to a flexible rubbery "boot" that allows the nozzle to swivel. One purpose of the outer boot ring is to shield the metal and rubber bearing at the core of the swivel mechanism from the intense heat of the rocket gases.

The outer boot ring was redesigned as a precaution because of problems it had in an earlier flight, when pieces of it came apart but with no effect on the vehicle's performance.

The part is one of many that have been redesigned since the Jan. 28, 1986, Challenger disaster, which killed the crew of seven. The part is not related to the flawed field joint design that caused the tragedy. The redesigned field joints performed well in last month's test, officials said.

The failed design for the outer boot ring "has apparently been used on thousands of smaller nozzles in various kinds of military rocket motors," said a Thiokol spokesman, Rocky Raab. "In those it has always worked."

He said that "some reservations were expressed" about the design, but that "NASA decided to go ahead with it."

For Houston, It's Life in the Drive-Through Lane

By Lisa Belkin
New York Times Service
HOUSTON — Once thought of as a cow town, this city has long been one of the ultimate car towns. There are drive-through florists, drive-through dry cleaners, drive-through liquor stores and drive-through pharmacies. There is even a drive-through pawn shop for those who do not want to leave their cars and expose their hard luck to the world.

When a television station advertised its Christmas food drive, an announcer pledged: "We will take your donations from your trunk. You don't have to get out of your car."

So perhaps it was inevitable, and sensible as well, that immigrants get their own convenience, a drive-through immigration office. The Houston office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service opened the nation's first drive-through immigration window the other day.

"We're used to drive-throughs down here because no one wants to get out in the heat of summer," said Leland L. LaGow, supervisor of the office. "Some people say we're lazy that way."

Summer heat and laziness, however, were not the reasons for this particular window; overcrowding was. Since the office opened in May, 47,000 immigrants have applied here for citizenship under the amnesty provisions of the Immigration Reform Act. Nearly all will return in coming months to exchange red employee authorization cards for green temporary resi-

denance cards, which allow them to remain in the United States for 18 months.

Because of a lack of office space, Mr. LaGow said, those exchanges were scheduled for two hours each day. But lines became long, and those arriving at 8 A.M. were still waiting at 1. Adding a drive-through window allowed the office to process the applications all day, by assigning one somewhat harried worker to the post from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

They hope the window will process up to 300 people each day.

"Houston's full of cars; they're in love with their cars," said Joe Mays, an owner of a Fajita Junction fast-food outlet.

The Mexican-American chain's nine Houston branches are tiny structures, consisting almost solely of a kitchen and two drive-through windows. There is little space — and little demand — to sit and eat.

"In Dallas they prefer to sit down," Mr. Mays said. "In San Antonio they love to sit down. In Houston they love to drive away."

Or, maybe, a flower shop. When Gene Josephs opened Devine's Garden Center 30 months ago, he added a drive-through window, inspired by an advertisement for the Jack-in-the-Box hamburger chain. Now more than 30 percent of his customers never leave their cars.

Because of the large concentration of hospitals in the Houston area, he has many disabled and elderly customers who prefer the window's convenience.

In addition, he said, business picks up in the wet and rainy seasons and late at night.

Rain also influences business at Randall's, a chain of giant supermarkets. Valet parking is available in the flagship store, and all 40 stores provide clerks to carry groceries to the car.

"There's nothing more frustrating than trying to maneuver a shopping cart full of eight bags through a parking lot," said Randall Onstead Jr., president of the chain. "Then you unload the bags and you're stuck with this cart."

Perhaps the most dramatic example of the stay-in-the-car trend in Houston, as elsewhere, are the clusters of bank teller machines that have cropped up in bank parking lots. They resemble service station pumps, and more than one newcomer has pulled in expecting gasoline.

The Texas Commerce Bank has 27 of these in Houston, the smallest with three drive-through tellers, the largest with 21. A spokesman, Mike Snelli, said more than 50 percent of the bank's teller transactions were done with drive-through machines.

One of the more creative sites for the car-level machines is in parking garages, for customers who find they do not have enough cash to get out.

58 Immigrants Fail U.S. Testing

MIAMI — During the first month of mandatory testing of immigrants for the AIDS virus, 58 cases of the infection were found in Florida, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has reported.

The cases, found in December, involved Haitians who had come to the United States before 1982 and who had qualified for residency under a special program. A legalization officer of the service estimated in a memo quoted Tuesday by The Miami Herald that 2 to 3 percent of the Haitians and Cubans who participated in that program and who had been tested carried the virus.

The agency's district director, Perry Rivkind, said that he intended to begin exclusion proceedings against aliens known to be carrying the virus.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

Team Spirit Grows At Industrial Plants

Five years of effort in the U.S. automobile industry to enlist workers in the fight for survival against foreign competition have begun to take hold, John Holusha of The New York Times reports from Lansing, Michigan. At a General Motors factory there, workers no longer perform the same task over and over again as cars move by them on an assembly line. Instead, teams of between 5 and 11 persons have begun to build entire sections of a new Buick sports car.

Workers are free to rotate jobs within the team and can transfer to other teams to broaden their skills. The plant manager puts on coveralls one day a month, getting direct experience on the factory floor. Ford and Chrysler have taken similar steps in cooperation with the United Auto Workers union.

The Buick plant is gearing up to produce its first car next month. But the new spirit of cooperation between workers and management is already producing results in other industries hurt by imports. By changing rules that hampered productivity, National Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers union have reduced the number of man-hours needed to make a ton of steel to about four, from the more than five it took two years ago.

At Xerox Corp.'s plant in Rochester, New York, skilled workers largely manage themselves, ordering materials and scheduling their own time on building projects. "We had 3,200 workers when we started in 1963 and that's how many we have now," said a union spokesman, "but we're making a lot more machines these days."

Short Takes

Florida has overtaken Pennsylvania to become the fourth most populous of the 50 states, behind California, New York and Texas, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. The bureau's latest population estimates also show Alaska, the least populous state in the 1980 census, as the second smallest, with an estimated population of 525,000. Wyoming now ranks last, with 490,000. The estimates show that Florida's population has grown by 2.3 million, or 23 percent, since 1980, when it ranked seventh. It now has 12.02 million inhabitants.

Ronald Reichman, a medical doctor who acts as technical adviser on television shows, told Hippocrates magazine that sometimes the script requirements are symptomatic of non-medical problems. "I always know when some actor's involved in a contract dispute," he said. "Someone from the show will call up and say, 'Uh, we need a disease where the person could either get very sick and die, or they could linger, or get better.'"

Driving a bicycle while drunk is difficult, but more and more people are trying to do it, according to The New York Times. Drunken bicycling is a growing problem nationwide. It has caused an increasing number of deaths in New York state for the past three years. In Florida, more than 30 percent of the bicyclists killed in 1986 were intoxicated, according to police reports. Five to 10 years ago, the figure was only 1 to 3 percent. Dan Burden, Florida's bicycle and pedestrian coordinator, said, "These people are severe alcoholics who society finally forced out of the automobile and who are trying to get to the bar any way they can."

Tony Conza, co-founder in 1964 of the Blimpie chain of 300 East Coast shops specializing in sandwiches combining ham, Italian sausage, cheese, lettuce, tomato, onions, vinegar, oil and oregano on French bread, told The New York Times how the name Blimpie came about: He thumbed through a dictionary word by word. When he got to "blimp," he stopped. "Blimp," he said, sounded like a sandwich. What's more, if he took it, he didn't have to thumb through thousands of additional words. He tacked on an "ie" and had his name.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Bush Assails Dole Over Credentials

By David Hoffman Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush opened the 1988 campaign year Tuesday by attacking the credentials of his chief rival for the Republican presidential nomination, Senator Bob Dole, saying Mr. Dole had become "part of the problem" because of his long service in Congress.

In remarks reflecting the intensifying nature of the Republican contest, Mr. Bush said he had also served in Congress, but not long enough to get "pre-empted" on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Dole, of Kansas, is the Senate minority leader.

"I'm not sure being in Congress all your life is part of the answer — it's part of the problem," Mr. Bush said.

In a question and answer session at the National Press Club, the vice president was asked about a remark by Mr. Dole last week that President Ronald Reagan had turned to him when he wanted to get something done and not to Mr. Bush.

Mr. Bush, who is considered the Republican front-runner, said he had been advising Mr. Reagan, and not just collecting photo opportunities as Mr. Dole had been.

"How many know foreign policy from being there talking to these leaders, not in a photo op with a group that's gone over there?" Mr. Bush said. "So tell him to get off my back."

Mr. Bush's comments drew an immediate response from Mr. Dole, who was campaigning Tuesday in Manchester, New Hampshire. Mr. Dole said that he thought Mr. Bush "was feeling the heat."

"He's going to get into the campaign yet, isn't he," Mr. Dole said. The vice president also said he was unaware that the United States was trading arms for hostages with Iran when the Iran arms sales were approved in January, 1986.

Mr. Bush reiterated that he supported the decision to sell the weapons and that he would not "fine tune" the nature of his private advice to Mr. Reagan.

"I'm not a kiss-and-teller," Mr. Bush said.

A computer message written in early 1986 by Mr. Reagan's national security adviser, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, and recently made public, portrayed Mr. Bush as a "solid supporter" of the Iran arms deal. Mr. Bush reaffirmed on Tuesday this description of his position. However, he denied that the transaction had been presented to him as a direct arms for hostages trade.

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Political Abuses of Children Denounced by Rights Group

LONDON — Thousands of children, some only infants, are being imprisoned, tortured and killed by governments worldwide, Amnesty International said Tuesday.

"Innocence and vulnerability are no protection against abuses of power by the state," the London-based rights organization said in its newsletter. "The most fundamental rights of thousands upon thousands of children are violated in countries all around the world."

The group, which cited 18 countries in its report, called on its members to halt political violence against children and to press the United Nations to adopt a Convention on the Rights of the Child. Some children are tortured to extract information or to force their parents to speak, Amnesty International said.

At a recent conference in Harare, Zimbabwe, to discuss child imprisonments in South Africa, it was

estimated that 11,000 children, some as young as seven, had been seized from 1984 to 1986 and that most were assaulted while behind bars.

In the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza, Amnesty International said, children as young as 12 have been arrested, and many have said they were punched, kicked and beaten by members of the Israeli forces.



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Herald Tribune

Arbitrary Expulsions

An army occupying foreign territory should not be expelling residents without due process, as Israel is doing in the West Bank and Gaza.

popular line in Israel, especially when foreign friends challenge the undemocratic measures it takes in the name of protecting its democracy.

A Test of Spanish Wit

Washington is unhappy about Spain's insistence on pulling out U.S. warplanes when a base agreement runs its course about three years hence.

denounced by underground and exiled democrats. Salvador de Madariaga, the scholar and diplomat, spoke for them in a 1953 letter to The New York Times warning that "Spain, when free, may repudiate agreements signed when she was gagged."

Letting Panama Down

The United States has set into a siege of Panama, with Congress strengthening the sanctions that the Reagan administration imposed last summer.

Over time, one has to hope, the will of the Panamanians will prevail peacefully. Meanwhile, there is another kind of leverage that should be applied.

A Radioactive Present

For Christmas, Congress gave Nevada an expensive present — the federal repository for highly radioactive waste, to be tunneled out of Yucca Mountain.

site, the Department of Energy should choose just one. The three leading candidates from the 1982 search, selected for political as much as technical reasons, were in Washington, Texas and Nevada.

Caution: Go Slow in Ratifying the Treaty

By Eugene V. Rostow

WASHINGTON — The treaty limiting intermediate-range nuclear forces has been welcomed in the West as a small step that may have constructive results, depending upon the next step in the nuclear arms control negotiations.

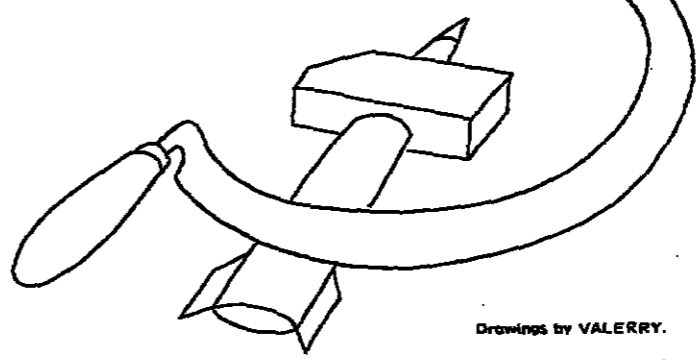
As yet, no one in the West can be confident about knowing the true objectives of Soviet policy. The disparity between what is said and what is done is too great.

Western Europe has been the primary Soviet strategic objective since World War II. Such a development would lead automatically to a reorientation of the policies of Japan, China and many smaller countries.

Kabul Isn't To Become A 'Saigon'

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — The Soviet Union needs American help to carry out the orderly withdrawal it now desires from its war against Afghanistan.



The Russians do not seem to be hurrying enough yet to leave.

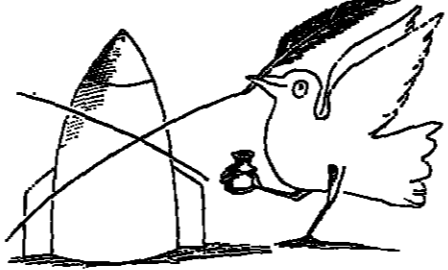
embassy," a Soviet official said with a hint of defiance in his voice in Washington a few weeks ago while Mikhail Gorbachev was out winning the hearts and minds of Congress-Americans.

No, Be Bold: Get Rid of Nuclear Arms Altogether

By John A. Osmundsen

NEW YORK — "Thank heaven for nuclear weapons." Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher says every time she reminds us that Europe has been free of war for 40 years, attributing that circumstance, erroneously and without substantiation, to the existence of nuclear weapons.

Could it be that NATO and the Warsaw Pact have not gone to war simply because they have not wanted to, because there has been no reason to do so, because there has been nothing to be gained and much to be lost, irrespective of the real though minimal risk that things might escalate — but only accidentally — into the nuclear realm?



free of nuclear weapons, but who know that it is not possible. Another canard.

that an agreement on longer-range offensive weapons is by no means assured. He and other Soviet spokesmen have made clear that the Soviet Union is still determined to kill the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative program, thus retaining the Soviet Union's present monopoly in the field.

The writer is chairman of the executive committee of the Committee on the Present Danger, a conservative research group, and a former director of the U.S. Arms and Disarmament Agency. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Reformist Polish Official Sees 'Historic' Change

By Flora Lewis

WARSAW — Mieczyslaw Rakowski has been at the leading edge for reform among Polish Communists for more than a generation.

lution, it's not the same capitalism. It was changed by the pressure of visions of socialism, if not by the practice."

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Miners on Strike NEW YORK — The strike among the miners in the coal fields of the Shenandoah and Lehigh Valleys in Pennsylvania, is assuming ugly features. The strike is spreading and the feeling of the men against the Reading railroad is becoming every hour more bitter.

At first glance, the results of the referendum last month in Poland seem confused. Yet beneath the surface, they reveal the forces that are competing to shape the future of Poland.

The referendum asked two questions: Whether the voters would favor substantial reforms to improve the economy; and whether they would endorse a democratization of political life, providing for greater public participation.

Seeking the Allegiance of the In-Betweens

The referendum has shown it that about one-third of the population supports the Jaruzelski government, a considerable improvement over what it would have won several years ago.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

Looking For a... [Handwritten notes and marginalia]

OPINION

Looking to an Exiled Monk For a Sign of Tibet's Dream

By A. M. Rosenthal

DHARMSALA, India — The man in the maroon robes took a ballpoint pen, carefully put his name and his calling on a scroll and read aloud what he had written.

But it is impossible to visit Dharmasala; to talk to the Dalai Lama and not feel that this is a special place. The determination to persevere, to survive as a people with heritage and belief, not only can be heard and seen but almost touched.

ON MY MIND

It is part of the story of the Dalai Lama, the most important part, that in exile he has come to mean far more as a religious leader, receptacle of a people's hopes and symbol of struggle between power and conscience, than he ever could had he stayed in his monasteries and palaces in Tibet.

This could be a town redolent of sorrow. It is a place of exile not only for the Dalai Lama but for 7,000 other Tibetan refugees from Chinese occupation. It is to Dharmasala that 100,000 other Tibetan exiles in India and their six million countrymen at home turn for at least a sign of the dream of liberation, which he cannot fulfill.

It is an unrecognized capital in exile of a government, in exile whose existence is not acknowledged officially by a single other nation. And the likelihood is that the Dalai Lama and the Tibet will never see each other again.

There is sadness in Dharmasala each time the word comes of another crack-down by the Chinese on the people whose land they coveted for centuries and occupied almost 40 years ago. Only last October the Chinese were infuriated by the Dalai Lama's temerity in addressing the human rights caucus of the U.S. Congress.

The Chinese executed two Tibetans in public, aroused fury and riot in Lhasa, the capital, and then struck back hard to put them down; about 40 persons died, the Dalai Lama says. Word of the riots aroused hope here, briefly.

But this remains a town of high spirit and zest. Like their leaders, the Tibetans are strong and muscular. Like him, they seem prepared to go on forever, fighting for a taste of freedom.

The Dalai Lama confesses that he used to have a short temper. But he says he has learned to control it.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Everything is part of the passionate insistence that Tibet lives: the small government offices, the tiny titles of about 15 cents a month, the stories parents pass to children, the eager word for any sign of interest from the rest of the world, the messages and travels among the other Tibetan communities scattered around India, the eager questioning of the newest exile.

In his simple home atop a hill, the Dalai Lama talks, not preaches. He speaks in a startlingly rich musical baritone, and he breaks into high, delighted laughter whenever something tickles him.

He has shrewd eyes and a strong, expressive face. It lights up most when he talks of the young people of Tibet, at home and in exile, and says they are even more passionate about their religion and homeland than their elders are.

The Dalai Lama says Tibet committed a great sin — jacking itself away in the years it knew freedom, not coming forward as a nation, making itself known among other nations. That was Tibet's karma, he says: the result of what he and other Tibetans did in other lives, on this or other planets.

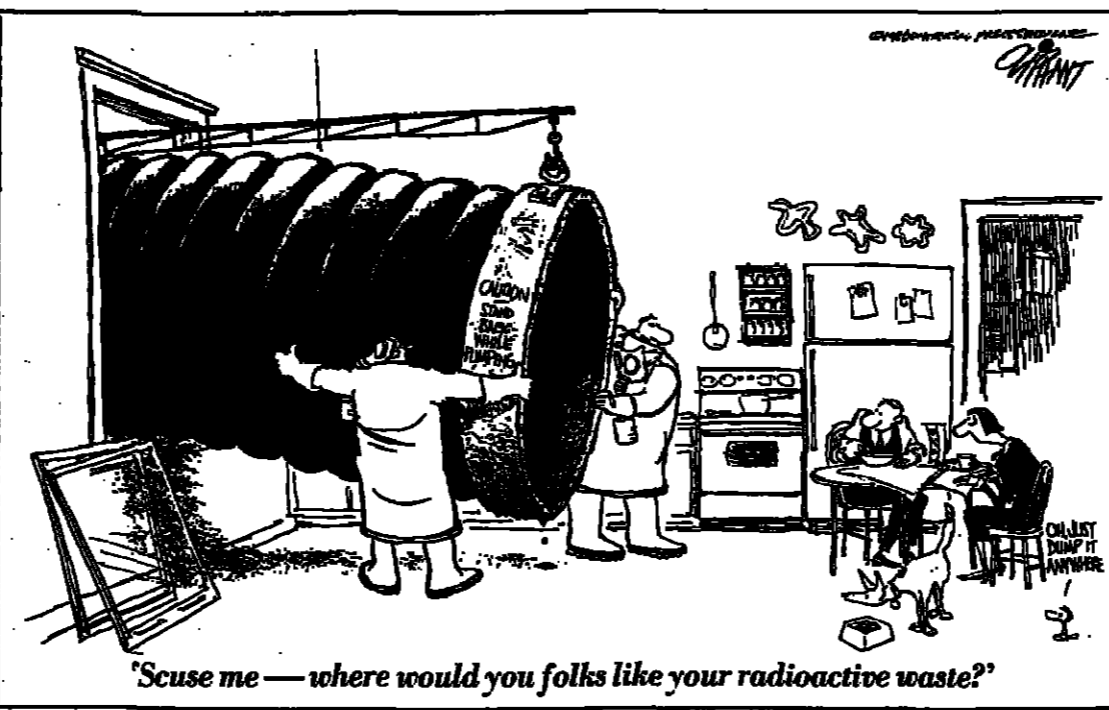
But karma, he says, also can mean action in this life, another chance. He tells his people to act, without hatred, but to act to preserve Tibet and the ways of enlightenment.

Suddenly, talking to him, the realization grows that in this small town there is a world figure who makes most other leaders seem pale and insipid. Perhaps it is because of the things he thinks are important and talks about, such as ethics and values, the right to happiness and the need for kindness.

He believes in his own religious particularism but tells his people they must rely more on themselves: There is "too much Dalai Lama." And of course the special power of the Dalai Lama is that he can transmit a sense of purpose not just to Tibetans but to most who see him and millions around the world who feel kinship to him.

Perhaps China will never allow Tibet any real degree of freedom. Perhaps it would be different if the nations cared enough to speak up to China. Perhaps that will happen, one day. Perhaps one day there will be more people who believe that good will lead to good in time, as does Tenzin Gyatso.

Photo: Roger W. Moore



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Under Israel's Hand: Legacy of Hate Makes Peace Elusive

No doubt many more Palestinians will have to die before the West finally considers its debt of conscience toward Israel as having been paid and that country's acts are at last judged by the same norms as are applied to others.

Our encouragement of Israel's acts and policies over the past 40 years has created, I fear, a state of mind among Israelis that is strikingly similar to that which was responsible for the Jewish people's own terrible suffering. Two generations have been raised in a climate of arrogance, infallibility and xenophobia, in which state terrorism was venerated.

I am surprised at those in your pages who have tried to make a case for the less-than-moderate Arab side. Still, credit must be given to the Washington Post editorial you printed Jan. 2, "Occupation Builds Hate," which states that "Palestinians, by conducting terrorist operations and by failing to field a leadership competent to negotiate a West Bank settlement, lead a rationale and, in many Israeli minds, an inevitability to the hard line."

Anthony Lewis is right in "Only Truth Will Best Serve Israeli and American Jews," (Dec. 28): There is more involved in the unrest in Gaza and the West Bank and in Israel's measures to suppress it, than "law and order." This slogan is as apt a tool of tyranny as it is a weapon for freedom. Hitler had "law and order, as did Stalin. Then good men can rally to it. Otherwise, beware."

In "The Angry Young Men of Gaza" (Dec. 23), John Kifner cites the 1986 Gaza study by the West Bank Data Base Project, headed by Meron Benvenisti, a former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, as describing Gaza's health conditions as "catastrophic." However, the infant mortality rate, which the report calls "a critical indicator of overall mortality and an index of health status," is improving. The report cites a drop in infant mortality rates from 67 per 1,000 live births in 1976 to 38.5 in 1983. In 1984 the rate decreased further, to 34.1.

Converting Centigrade I must take issue with your criticism (Notes on a Century, Dec. 5) of Erwin Hansen's formula for conversion to Fahrenheit: multiply the centigrade reading by two, subtract 10 percent of the product and add 32. "Mathematically," you say, "this answer is off by a fraction of a degree." No, mathematically Mr. Hansen's formula is perfectly accurate. It is also a great deal easier than the common formula which requires dividing by five and multiplying by nine.

showed: Egypt 80, Libya 99, Iraq 77, Bahrain 53, Jordan 68, Oman 127, Saudi Arabia 112. Only Kuwait, at 23.3, had a lower rate than Gaza. Most of the Arab world must have "hypercatastrophic" health conditions, by the standards of the West Bank Data Base Project.

In "Peace for Gaza Must Begin in Understanding the Past" (Dec. 23), A. M. Rosenthal says that the United Nations voted for the creation of Israel in 1947 "with the backing of every major power." That is not quite right. True, there can be arguments over the definition of a "major power," but presumably Mr. Rosenthal would agree that Britain was a major power then (especially in that region), and it obtained during the UN vote of November 1947: 33 in favor, 13 opposed, 10 abstentions.

I got a headache trying to reason how Mr. Rosenthal can conclude that Israel is judged by "higher standards" ("Peace for Gaza Must Begin in Understanding the Past," Dec. 23). The "higher standards" seem rather to have been the premise from which Mr. Rosenthal started. He implies that Arabs are expected to have lower standards.

If the Palestinian who flew a hang glider into Israel to attack a military base is an "extremist," then what are the Israeli pilots who bomb Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon and the Israeli soldiers who shoot unarmed youths in the West Bank?

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An Idea From TreePeople Bears Hope for Ethiopia

By Andy Lipkis and Susan Becker

LOS ANGELES — Another famine in Ethiopia: horror for some readers, ho-hum news for others and, for some Westerners more personally involved, a story of mixed emotions.

A climate of hopelessness seems to encircle the country, but amid cycles of drought and famine a small, innovative program has created some hope.

The latest famine should have been news months ago. Last August, Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Committee announced that a new drought had destroyed Ethiopia's crops and that food aid would be needed by the end of 1987.

At the same time, Westerners ask why Ethiopia has a famine again. Should they help bail out the Ethiopians every time? If they do not help, and millions die, should they much care, especially if it seems that the Ethiopians' own government does not much care?

Such questions almost defy answers. Instead, we wonder why Westerners are not looking at more creative ways to help Ethiopia become self-sufficient in terms of food and agriculture.

In 1985, USA for Africa reminded people that "We Are the World." Politics and economics were put aside in favor of an appeal to unity among human beings. TreePeople, an environmental organization in Los Angeles, took this message to heart and began work on a small project that can make a lasting difference in Ethiopia.

In 1986, TreePeople airlifted 10 crates of fruit trees to five Ethiopian villages. The trees, leftovers from winter sales, were donated by wholesale fruit tree nurseries in California's Central Valley.

Climate, geography, sites, transport, import permits and financing details had been studied for more than a year. To ease the burden of working in Ethiopia, TreePeople selected partner organizations such as Oxfam, Concern Ireland and an indigenous church group for links to local villages and for ongoing support.

These groups allowed TreePeople to fit into existing programs rather than waste resources developing yet another organizational infrastructure. Errors of cost made by outsiders, who do not understand government regulations and local customs, were avoided. Most important, the on-site partners could take charge of daily monitoring.

The strategy worked. The crates of trees cleared customs the day they arrived at Addis Ababa's airport. Trainers were sent from Los Angeles to manage the planting process. Within two weeks, the trees were planted in Sidamo, Hararge and Sheka provinces; Sidamo and Hararge turned out to be two areas hit hard by last year's drought. Within a year, the trees started bearing fruit in the south. And now, in Hararge Province, Oxfam reports that their trees, too, have fruit.

How can they bear fruit so quickly? The trees were three years old at the time of shipment, and were well-cared for throughout the year because local farmers recognized their value. Fruit trees help feed families, provide small cash crops and, in shedding their leaves, add humus to the soil.

Moreover, older fruit trees can tolerate a year of drought; 3-year-old trees were strong enough to survive. A second year of drought will make mature trees go dormant — but it will not kill them. Villagers were inspired to care for these trees because they grew so rapidly and showed instant signs of being productive.

Last year, two follow-up trips were made to the villages, one to evaluate survival rates and assess current problems, the other to provide training in disease and pest control, pruning and other care. This year, the villagers will try producing two crops per year. With two cold seasons and two rainy seasons, they can harvest twice annually, double what North American growers can do.

The fruit trees will not build a new Ethiopian economy, but they make a difference. Each tree bears a few pieces of fruit one year after being planted and, four years later, each produces about 30 pounds (13 kilograms) of fruit annually. In 1990, with just 1,000 trees, 30,000 pounds of fruit can be added to the Ethiopian pantry. For several decades, production levels will remain this high.

Village farmers repeatedly ask for more trees. Propagating thousands more by grafting is the villagers' dream. Every dollar raised for the fruit tree program has come from people willing to take a risk or wanting to donate goods or services: Pan Am, for instance, donated some transportation and shipping.

TreePeople relied on villagers' interest and staff initiative. Start-up costs were high; payoffs were even higher. Will the West continue limiting itself to crisis response — sending sacks of surplus grain — or can people open their minds to new ideas that can make a difference in difficult countries like Ethiopia, ideas that work despite politics and environment? Will people listen this time, or will we wait for the next drought, stare at the same photos and ask the same questions once again?

Mr. Lipkis, the executive director of TreePeople, and Ms. Becker, its manager of international programs, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

MEANWHILE

destroyed Ethiopia's crops and that food aid would be needed by the end of 1987. After the 1984-85 famine, the United Nations and the Ethiopian government established an early warning system for prediction. It worked, but most news organizations let the warning go unheeded.

Still, current coverage is welcome; attention always quickens the flow of international aid. Help will again be provided.

At the same time, Westerners ask why Ethiopia has a famine again. Should they help bail out the Ethiopians every time? If they do not help, and millions die, should they much care, especially if it seems that the Ethiopians' own government does not much care?

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THE WAR IS ON

NOTES ON A CENTURY The Journey to Paris, In Pursuit of a Legend

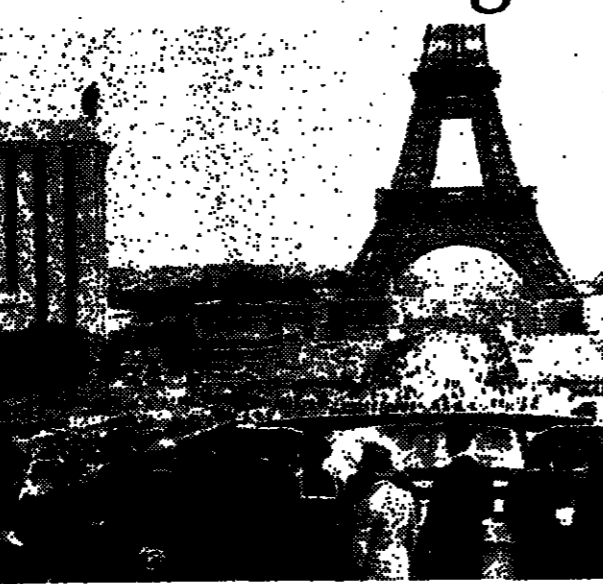


Photo: Roger W. Moore

The author was a member of the UNESCO secretariat for 28 years until his retirement in 1976. His book, "The Eighth Case: Troubled Times at the United Nations," was recently published. He was a Herald editorial staffer from 1937 to 1938.

By Julian Behrstock The legend of the Paris Herald had spread to Chicago by the time I was a boy growing up there. I was firmly convinced that the Herald was the finest alluring newspaper in the most exciting city in the world.

Paris World's Fair, 1937. This is a time when the Al Capone image of my native city was still fresh.

But any apprehension he might have felt would have been perfectly justified. As I returned to the Herald after the interview, I suddenly realized that in our talk my two years of college French had fractured and that I had been addressing the minister throughout by the familiar form of "tu." Horrified, I conjured up the sequel, the minister telephoning my publisher to demand the scalp of his rude emissary.

cause impelled him to abandon the Herald for the International Brigade in Spain. He was killed there in combat.

After my Paris year I returned to the United States to enter graduate school in language and history. This, I hoped, might prepare me for a career as a foreign correspondent.

Latin America Towards Renewed Growth. London, February 11-12, 1988. The second international conference co-sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and the Inter-American Development Bank.

A Protest by Nuns Reported in Tibet

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Despite extensive Chinese police controls, Buddhist nuns staged a small pro-independence demonstration last month in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa, according to foreigners in Tibet.

Felix Haller, 25, an Austrian who is studying in Tibet, told the Austrian Embassy in Beijing that the police had accused him of helping to incite the demonstration.

Mr. Haller said he had been confined by the police in his hotel in Lhasa since Dec. 22.

Few details were available concerning the demonstration, but foreign sources said it occurred Dec. 19 near the Jokhang temple in the center of Lhasa. About 20 nuns participated, the sources said. There were unconfirmed reports that some of them had been arrested.

In the fall, Tibetan monks led three demonstrations against Chinese rule in Tibet. A protest on Oct. 1 turned violent, resulting in the destruction of a police station and the death of at least six persons and perhaps as many as 19.

The authorities flew more police to Lhasa and plainclothes police are now said to be stationed at the temple and at three monasteries near Lhasa.

The Chinese government has insisted that the situation in Tibet is normal. Foreign journalists were ordered out of Tibet in October.

Gerhard Weinberger, first secretary at the Austrian Embassy in Beijing, said Mr. Haller, who has been studying the Tibetan language, denied any involvement in demonstrations. He said Chinese officials had told the embassy that Mr. Haller was not technically under arrest or detention.

The embassy was told that Mr. Haller was not allowed to leave his hotel because he was in Tibet without travel documents. He had mailed his passport to the embassy for renewal, and embassy sources said it had been sent back to him, but that Mr. Haller had not received it by Tuesday.

The sources said that Mr. Haller was supposed to be pursuing his studies at a monastic institute in the Chinese city of Chengdu, but that he had been in Tibet for a year.



PROUD JAPANESE CALLIGRAPHERS — A 6-year-old girl displaying her bold handwriting along with a group of high school students during a New Year write-out contest Tuesday in Tokyo. About 7,500 young calligraphers participated in this annual event to produce beautiful writing.

SAUDI: Tax Plan Is Rescinded

(Continued from Page 1)

from the new tax, the cost of doing business for Saudi businessmen employing foreigners would have to rise as they try to retain foreigners workers by paying their taxes, or face the departure of personnel that is essential to the conduct of their enterprises. Coming in the midst of a three-year recession, the hardship was too much to bear.

Details of the Saudi royal decree that introduced taxation were published in the official gazette, Um Al Qura, on Dec. 30 but surfaced on the front pages of Saudi newspapers on Jan. 2. Sources said that over the next several days thousands of foreign doctors, engineers, nurses, technicians, teachers, bankers and clerical employees approached their employers with their desire to leave before the Jan. 21 application of the law.

Part of the problem, Saudi sources said, was that foreigners employed in Saudi Arabia get a hefty end-of-service compensation at the end of five or 10 years and the amount gets even larger for some employees who may have been there for as long as 30 years. "A lot of people are waiting for a package of \$300,000 or more and didn't want to pay taxes on that," the personnel manager said.

But much of the outcry came from the Saudi public, which has

seen a slow and agonizing end to the era of plenty descended on the economy over the past few years. Although Saudis have no taxes to pay, they do pay zakat, a religious financial obligation that was doubled to 2.5 percent of income in 1980. In 1987, gasoline prices were raised by a third, and while they remain among the cheapest in the world, the rise was perceived as a hardship in a country where virtually everyone drives.

In addition, the oil recession and price collapse, which peaked in 1986 when oil prices fell from \$32 a barrel to under \$10 a barrel, translated into cancellation of many development projects, frozen salaries, elimination of overtime pay and fringe benefits, higher fees for public services, and the slow departure of hundreds of thousands of foreigners who left behind unrented apartments, unbuoyed cars and unattended public stores.

The Saudi rial has been devalued over the past three years from 3.35 rials to the dollar to 3.75 to the dollar, cutting into the purchasing power of Saudi Arabia, whose income from oil exports fell from well over \$100 billion prior to 1982 to less than \$20 billion this year.

Saudi sources said the country must still face up to the fact it is running a deficit.

Soviet Shoppers Get a Taste of Rodeo Drive Chic

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Murat T. Gadginsky wants to change the way Russians shop.

Enough of the second-rate goods, long lines, rude sales clerks and the pushing and shoving that make a Soviet shopping trip the equivalent of trench warfare.

He decided to borrow a page from Rodeo Drive, the swank swath of boutiques in Beverly Hills, and establish an opulent, high-priced, invitation-only clothing emporium in Moscow that pampers his customers.

Inspired by Mikhail S. Gorbachev's call for improved consumer goods, and supported by the Ministry of Light Industry, Mr. Gadginsky has succeeded — up to a point.

His vision of Russia's retailing future is a two-story refurbished former restaurant in the outskirts of the capital. Called Lyuks, or Luxe, it is one of the most ambitious and eccentric enterprises yet born of Mr. Gorbachev's drive to modernize the Soviet economy and improve the quality of life.

Mr. Gadginsky's creation, which opened in October, is a way station somewhere between communism and capitalism.

With its video displays, a computerized sales system, smiling sales clerks and a stylish logo, Lyuks looks light years ahead of the typical Soviet store.

Karl Marx, even J.P. Morgan, would wince at some of the top-of-the-line price tags. Not long ago the niece of Patriarch Pimen, the leader

of the Russian Orthodox Church, paid 40,000 rubles (about \$64,000) for a custom-made fur coat, according to a store executive.

Although most garments are priced more modestly, the store offers a number of specialty items, mostly fur coats.

The latest Soviet fashions are displayed on brightly lit mannequins that seem almost lifelike compared to typical Soviet ones, which look like cadavers.

Sales are tallied on computer screens, and customers receive attentive service from sales clerks who have completed a special

three-month course that includes instruction in courteous behavior.

Mr. Gadginsky reported that his sales clerks, instead of taking out their frustrations on customers, which seems the custom at most Soviet stores, can step into a "relaxation room" where they can punch a plastic model that has the word "customer" emblazoned across its chest.

"I got the idea from Japan," he said.

Most of the building refurbishing, which cost five million rubles, was accomplished with imported equipment and technology.

For all the modern accoutre-

ments and sales techniques, the store remains in many ways a captive of the Soviet system.

Many of the clothes, although more stylish than normal Soviet outfits, fall far short of Western standards. On close inspection, many items showed signs of indifferent Soviet manufacturing.

Despite the effort to design a store where crowds and lines would not form, dozens of shoppers waited in line on a recent afternoon to enter the women's shoe department and other popular sections.

Mr. Gadginsky's biggest problem may be the hostility to premi-

um prices, a main component of his gilt-edged marketing strategy.

The Ministry of Light Industry forced him to roll back prices after a Moscow newspaper printed the complaint of one irate customer who said Lyuks charged 30 percent more than other stores for the same raincoat.

Shaking his head at the decision, Mr. Gadginsky said: "People should be prepared to pay something extra for the good service, absence of crowds and other advantages we offer. But Soviet shoppers aren't accustomed to this kind of store."

GAZA: Troops Kill a Palestinian

(Continued from Page 1)

ian flags in the West Bank towns of Bethlehem, Bir Zeit, Tulkerem and Kalkilya and in Jerusalem.

The Khan Yunis incident apparently began as a demonstration by Palestinian youths in opposition to the expulsion order — one of the nine — issued against Hassan Abu Shakra, 27, who heads the Mostem fundamentalist Salfiyun organization based in Khan Yunis.

An Israeli Army official said that from early Tuesday morning Palestinian youths in the Khan Yunis refugee district were burning tires, blocking roads and throwing stones at Israeli troops, who were keeping their distance.

Around noon, the official said, a large group of demonstrators set off on a march from the home of Mr. Abu Shakra. At one point, they surrounded an Israeli patrol and hit a soldier in the face with a stone.

His commanding officer opened fire at the feet of the protesters, wounding three, the army said.

A short time later, another Israeli patrol in Khan Yunis found itself besieged by demonstrators, and one of its soldiers fired at the crowd, killing one Palestinian youth and wounding four others, the official said.

In Jerusalem, a group of leading Palestinian intellectuals warned Israeli authorities that unless they rescinded their deportation orders issued Sunday against nine Palestinian nationalists from the West Bank and Gaza they would call on all Palestinians not to pay Israeli taxes or buy Israeli-made products.

More than 100,000 Palestinians from the occupied territories work in Israel every day and pay enough in both direct and indirect taxes to cover the entire budget of the Israeli administration in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Police Probe Debt In Envoy's Killing

Reuters

PARIS — The police investigating the shooting Monday of a West German diplomat in Paris believe he was murdered for private, possibly financial, reasons, but they do not rule out political motives, sources said Tuesday.

Police sources said the victim, Siegfried Wiegand, appeared to have incurred heavy debts during his 18 months in Paris. The police at first suspected that the killing was a terrorist attack by Kurdish extremists with a grudge against the West German government.

A political leaflet signed by a Kurdish exile group was found in the dead man's pocket. But the police have since cast doubt on that theory and are now focusing on the diplomat's private life, the sources said.

BLOC: Gorbachev Inspires Hope Among East Europeans as They Await Own Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

invasion of 1968, he was a deputy prime minister and the architect of the economic changes that gave impetus to the "Prague Spring." Mr. Jakes, on the other hand, sat in the Soviet Embassy with a handful of Moscow's most devoted followers — not including Mr. Husak — to try vainly to form a government that would renounce the Dubcek program and assure the invaders of support.

Unhappiness over Mr. Gorbachev's failure to inspire in the East European countries a switch to leaders aspiring to fundamental change is the most discernible aspect of Eastern and Central Europe's profound malaise. The heart of the matter is historic mistrust of Russia under any leader.

"Gorbachev does not see the necessity for change," said Jiri Hajek, who was the Czechoslovak foreign minister during the "Prague Spring" and is now a leader of Charter 77. "Despite his very high intelligence and relatively good education, don't forget he is a man of that society and therefore of imperial views. He is leader of an empire. He will exact from this province that it deliver goods of better quality and keep quiet."

Yet, many East Europeans seem to find in Mr. Gorbachev the first Soviet leader to inspire hope that he will not react negatively to liberal stirrings in the Soviet bloc. Janos Kis, a philosopher and ideologist of Hungarian dissent, said: "For Eastern Europe, his policies mean more freedom, rule of law, tolerance for individual social movements and more respect for the laws of the market."

Mr. Kis pondered when asked whether he placed trust in the Soviet leader, then finally said: "Hope or trust are too personal terms. Let us say in my calculations he is an asset."

the system are for general application of Mr. Gorbachev's innovations, their countries have not followed his example. Where such transformations are applauded and to some extent practiced, this was the case before Mr. Gorbachev raised them to guiding principles. And where they are received skeptically, they have not been effectively applied.

The ouster in November of Boris N. Yeltsin as leader of the Moscow party organization after he had criticized the pace of Soviet reform as slow has encouraged the belief among many that strong commitment to the Gorbachev line would be premature.

"The whole event is shocking," said Rezo Nyers, a leader of the Hungarian liberalization of 1968 and still a member of the Central Committee and parliament, although he was dropped from top party positions in the 1970s.

"East European reform will be influenced by progress or setbacks of Soviet reform," he said. "A setback will have a limiting impact. It will warn everybody to be more cautious."

The fact that Mr. Nyers spoke so candidly on a sensitive issue indicates the liberating effect of Mr. Gorbachev, at least in the sphere of political discourse.

From the opposite side of the gulf that separates the governments from the governed in Communist ruled countries, Jerry Urban, the Polish government spokesman, said: "The opposition was above all anti-Soviet. Now almost everybody wants to ride on Gorbachev's coat-tails."

East Germany contends that its economy, the Soviet bloc's most productive, has been in a state of continuous reform, and that the country has all the openness it can afford.



READY TO TRAVEL — Hungarians lining up Tuesday outside Budapest's police headquarters to apply for passports under newly eased travel regulations. With a new travel document, called a "World Passport," Hungarians who want to go to the West will no longer need to obtain exit visas.

ISRAEL: Criticism Eases

(Continued from Page 1)

the violence and denounced Israel's "harsh security measures and excessive use of live ammunition."

This brought a delegation of about two dozen leaders of U.S. Jewish organizations to the State Department on Dec. 24 with a strong complaint about equating rioters with authorities trying to maintain order. The delegation was headed by Morris B. Abram, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

Since then, the administration's public tone has been decidedly muted.

The threat seemed to be an example of how the older generation of Palestinians, who are either too tired, too frightened or have too much to lose to engage in violent protest, are being energized by their sons.

The relatively moderate Palestinian nationalist leadership in the West Bank and Gaza cannot afford to be left behind by the 14- and 15-year-olds on the street whom they are supposed to be leading.

■ **Mubarak Invited to U.S.**

President Ronald Reagan has invited President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt to make a state visit to Washington on Jan. 28, United Press International reported Tuesday from Washington, quoting a White House spokesman. The rising tension in Israeli-occupied areas is expected to be on the agenda.

SOVIET: Stiff Critique Is Issued

(Continued from Page 1)

will still attempt to meet them because the ministries retain so much power. Among other things, the Moscow authorities still control what share of the profits a factory manager can put into special funds for bonuses, worker benefits, and development of his factory.

Thus under the system introduced last week — described by the slogans "self-financing," "self-management" and "economic accountability" — factory managers will remain preoccupied with satisfying their masters in Moscow rather than making sensible business decisions. Mr. Popov concluded.

"As a result, self-financing will become a fiction, no one will be able to acquire anything for their own development fund, everything will be taken by state orders," he wrote. "As a result, self-management will also largely become a fiction."

Although the next three years are supposed to be a transition period to more sweeping reforms, Mr. Popov questioned whether the country will be ready for the shift to stronger measures.

Pete Maravich, 40, Dies While Playing Basketball

United Press International

PASADENA, California — Pete Maravich, 40, the greatest scorer in college basketball history and a former star in the National Basketball Association, collapsed during a pickup game and died Tuesday.

Mr. Maravich, known as Pistol

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Byron Po
The Search
For Blue

Chicago

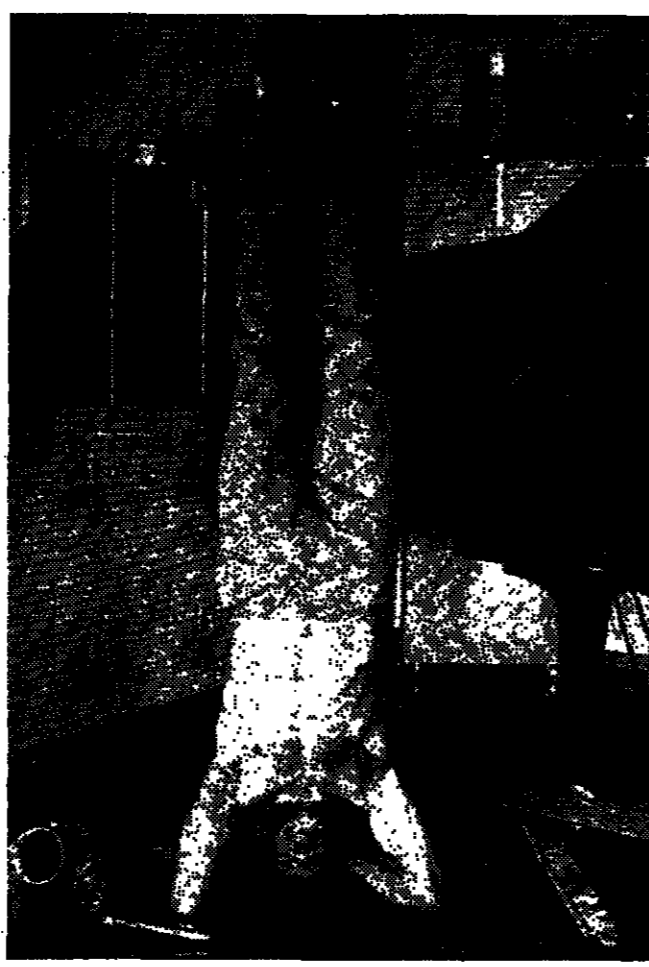
DOONESBURY

HELL, RICK, LOOK AT IT! IF YOU DON'T DO IT ONE YEAR LESS SUITED...

ARTS / LEISURE

Byron Pope: The Search For Blue Skies

By Mike Zwerin
BYRON POPE does not have a new album coming out, he has not won any polls, he's not touring the world and the Geneva newspaper, La Suisse has never run a feature on him.



Pope: Jazz, yoga, inner consciousness and good ecology.

He refused the same request from Cecil Taylor, one of his most respected peers, thinking: "I'm not turning anything loose. They're going to steal my music." His attitude and the entire scene were growing increasingly negative when he decided to move to Europe in 1972 to "get rid of my phobias."

Problems of an Artist in Exile

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Richard Nelson is the American dramatist who made his British name at the Barbican a year or so ago with "Principia Scriptoriae" about dissident writers behind the Iron Curtain.



John Woodvine and Sheila Allen in "Between East and West."

THE LONDON STAGE

attempting to settle in New York with his actress wife Sheila Allen, who plays the actress wife in the script.

The premise is simple enough. An unhappy husband with an apparently dying wife is taken by a mysterious military friend to a forest retreat in the wilds of Georgia.

while his astonished colleagues watch in amazement.

The script has been very uneasily Anglicized and still needs work, but I wish we could look forward to the next.

Something seems to have gone awry at the London Palladium. Not only has that flagship of West End theaters been without a regular show for most of the last year, but while we await the Easter "Ziegfeld Follies," they are giving us a pantomime which would seem to have been cobbled together overnight on the backs of envelopes.

This may be a little late in the season to start worrying about a truly ghastly Christmas show, even one destined to run for several more weeks, but the crucial importance of a pantomime is that it introduces hundreds of thousands of prospective theatergoers to the magic of a live show.

Although upwards of £1 million (about \$1.88 million) has been spent on costumes and a set which manages a cascading fountain and a distinctly grotty grotto, no money or thought at all appears to have gone into the writing.

The sad thing is that lost in there somewhere are John Inman as the Dame, Barbara Windsor as the Fairy and Derek Griffiths as the Sheriff of Nottingham, all of whom know what pantomime is meant to be about, and all of whom should have known enough to stay clear of this choreographic stumbles.

Chicago Lyric Opera Weathers the Storm

By William E. Schmidt
CHICAGO — The snow that fell on Chicago last week snarled the city's airports and roads. But at the Civic Opera House, where the Lyric Opera is half-way through its most successful season, the big storm seemed barely a flurry.

make her American premiere in Chicago in "Norma." But while Fox led the Lyric to a succession of artistic triumphs over the years, what critics described as profligate spending took its toll.

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DOONESBURY

Cartoon strip featuring characters like 'NO, NO, JUST WONDER HOW YOU WERE BEARING UP!' and 'CHARACTER PATROL! PULL OVER, SENATOR!'.

Dining Out section listing various restaurants: JOHN JAMISON, LE PESSBOURG, KITTY O'SHEA'S PUB, TSE YANG, RAFFAEL & HONORINE, ROGER LA GRENOUILLE, L'AKVAVIT, ASHIANA, LA CHEVAUCHEE, LA COUPOLE, LUDMILA PAVILION RUSSE, AU MANDARIN.

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STRID	2700	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4
ARCH	2500	25 1/2	25 1/2	+1/4
IBM	2100	120 1/2	120 1/2	+1/4
AMT	1800	10 1/2	10 1/2	+1/4
UIC	1700	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
AT&T	1600	42 1/2	42 1/2	+1/4
DIS	1500	25 1/2	25 1/2	+1/4
AMC	1400	14 1/2	14 1/2	+1/4
AMR	1300	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/4
AMT	1200	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1/4
AMT	1100	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1/4
AMT	1000	10 1/2	10 1/2	+1/4
AMT	900	9 1/2	9 1/2	+1/4
AMT	800	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1/4
AMT	700	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1/4
AMT	600	6 1/2	6 1/2	+1/4
AMT	500	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1/4
AMT	400	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1/4
AMT	300	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1/4
AMT	200	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1/4
AMT	100	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1/4

NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE prev. close	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE prev. close
297,780,000	297,780,000	297,780,000	297,780,000
297,780,000	297,780,000	297,780,000	297,780,000
297,780,000	297,780,000	297,780,000	297,780,000
297,780,000	297,780,000	297,780,000	297,780,000
297,780,000	297,780,000	297,780,000	297,780,000

Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.
148.84	148.84	148.84	148.84	+1.64
176.69	176.69	176.69	176.69	+2.13
76.16	76.16	76.16	76.16	+0.42
126.55	126.55	126.55	126.55	+1.58

Tuesday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.
Advanced	100
Declined	100
Total Issues	100
Total Volume	100
Total Trades	100

Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg.
34.87	34.87	34.87	34.87	+0.50
34.87	34.87	34.87	34.87	+0.50
34.87	34.87	34.87	34.87	+0.50
34.87	34.87	34.87	34.87	+0.50

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1700	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+1/4
1600	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+1/4
1500	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+1/4
1400	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+1/4
1300	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/4

Bonds	Close	Chg.
7/15	101.12	+0.02
7/20	101.12	+0.02
7/25	101.12	+0.02

Advanced	Declined	Total Issues	Total Volume	Total Trades
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100

Date	Buy	Sales	'87
Jan 4	22,890	46,219	2,149
Dec 31	21,651	72,641	7,149
Dec 30	22,649	68,349	7,149
Dec 29	22,649	68,349	7,149
Included in the sales figures	26,849	26,849	1,849

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
297.21	298.27	297.21	297.85	+1.64
76.23	76.23	76.23	76.23	+0.42
126.55	126.55	126.55	126.55	+1.58

High	Low	Close	Chg.
301.23	301.23	301.23	+1.28
301.23	301.23	301.23	+1.28
301.23	301.23	301.23	+1.28

Class	Prev.
100	100
100	100
100	100

High	Low	Close	Chg.
272.48	272.48	272.48	+1.50
272.48	272.48	272.48	+1.50
272.48	272.48	272.48	+1.50

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
155	135	AA	0.10	4.5	15.5	155	135	155	155	+1/4
155	135	AA	0.10	4.5	15.5	155	135	155	155	+1/4
155	135	AA	0.10	4.5	15.5	155	135	155	155	+1/4
155	135	AA	0.10	4.5	15.5	155	135	155	155	+1/4
155	135	AA	0.10	4.5	15.5	155	135	155	155	+1/4

Dow Up 16 After 50-point Surge

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange posted its second consecutive advance Tuesday, though a late round of profit taking cut into early strong gains that were produced by a sharply higher dollar. Trading was heavy. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 76.42 points on Monday, gained another 16.25 points on Tuesday to close at 297.85. The Dow had jumped more than 50 points in the first half-hour and was ahead 33 points with less than an hour before the market closed. The closing did, however, surpass the previous post-stock-market-collapse high of 297.85, set Oct. 21, two sessions after the unprecedented 508-point plunge. Advances led declines by 13-4 among NYSE issues traded. Volume rose to 299.52 million shares from 181.81 million on Monday. Broad-market indexes also gained. The NYSE composite index rose 1.64 to 148.84 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 2.69 to 301.23. The price of an average share added 37 cents. Despite the erosion of the day's early gains, analysts were encouraged by the advance, particularly the strong advance-decline ratio. Chester Pado, director of technical research at Jefferies & Co. in Los Angeles, said it was "exceptionally good, especially following yesterday's sharp gains. Historically, it is normal to have a pullback, but in this case, the market held onto sizeable gains." The market's two-day rise has been matched by strong performances in both the dollar and the bond market.

"The dollar alone is not causing all this buying," Mr. Pado said. "Foreigners may be more inclined to buy, but obviously there is a fair amount of domestic buying" as well. "There is still a lot of cash out there," he said. "And there appears to be enough buying power" to keep the advance on track. "This is clearly a follow-through from yesterday," said Ernie Rudner, manager of block trading at Mabon, Nugent & Co. "Some people feel the dollar has bottomed out, although that might be a little premature." Mr. Rudner said there is new money being committed to the market by investors who sold stock at the end of 1987 and are now looking for undervalued situations. "We might get a correction in the next day or two," he cautioned. "The market might be moving a little too far, too fast. I'd like to see the market up today, but not too much. This way people can adjust their profits and things won't get totally out of hand." Sterling rose 17 1/2 to 74%, Hoffman-La Roche & Co. offered Monday to buy Sterling for \$72 per share, or about \$4.2 billion. Archer Daniels Midland followed, down 1 1/2 to 20 1/2, with Exxon third, up 1/4 to 40%. AT&T was up 1/4 to 28 1/2. IBM gained 1/4 to 121 1/2. Among other blue chips, General Electric was up 1/4 to 46 1/2, American Express gained 1/4 to 24 1/2, Merck rose 1/4 to 167 1/2 and USX was ahead 1/4 to 32. Prices were higher in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex Market Value index rose 5.03 to 271.77.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
155	135	AA	0.10	4.5	15.5	155	135	155	155	+1/4
155	135	AA	0.10	4.5	15.5	155	135	155	155	+1/4
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155	135	AA	0.10	4.5	15.5	155	135	155	155	+1/4
155	135	AA	0.10	4.5	15.5	155	135	155	155	+1/4
155	135	AA	0.10	4.5	15.5	155	135	155	155	+1/4

(Continued on next left-hand page)

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Panasonic Office Automation Encouraging creativity

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1988

MADISON AVENUE

Monitoring Service Finds Over-50s Vigorous, Vital

By PHILIP H. DOUGHERTY

NEW YORK — A third of the U.S. population is over 50 years old. The leading edge of the Baby Boom will reach that milestone in 1996.

In the words of Ann Clurman, "They are a lot of people with a lot of money." Ms. Clurman makes her living keeping track of the wants, needs, desires and modes of living of great masses of people.

The 50-plus set, though only a third of the population, has half the discretionary income.

The regular Monitor program has been taking the attitudinal pulse of the general population for 17 years, issuing annual reports to interested marketing parties.

Last year, the company started a Youth Monitor. Its Senior Monitor is now operating and there are plans to start a Black Monitor and Hispanic Monitor next year.

Yankelovich's partner in the Senior Monitor is Senior Services Inc. of Wilton, Connecticut, which publishes large-type books and operates adult day-care centers.

Senior Monitor's data will come from two-hour, in-home interviews with 1,150 people 50 years old and older, selected at random nationally. The interviewers are asking questions like these:

- How do you feel about your age group's portrayal in advertising?
Are you brand-loyal?
Should all printing on menus and supermarket shelves be larger?
How will your life change when you have to give up driving?
Would you like to have your children living at home again?

According to Ms. Clurman, the company already knows through the regular Monitor that seniors are "out of the rocking chairs and leading vigorous and vital lives" and that "the social values of the kids in the 1960s have been transferred up to the parents rather than having parental values transferred down, as in the past."

In addition to the Monitors, Yankelovich offers strategic consulting and new-product forecasting, advises on corporate communications, and does strategic research, positioning and targeting.

Lois Pitts Gershon Fox, the Swiss-owned agency long favored by media accounts and currently serving USA Today and MTV, has now been chosen to promote Playboy magazine.

The budget, according to John A. Scott, president of Playboy Magazine Publishing Corp., should be about \$1 million. The magazine parted several months ago from Smith, Burke & Azzam in Baltimore.

People

Gary C. Robert has joined Greenstone & Rabasca Advertising of Metville, Long Island, as executive vice president in charge of client services.

William Seibles has been named executive vice president of New York Shelter Media, which constructs and maintains New York's bus shelters and markets the ad display panels.

Debt Hits Jakarta's Budget

37% Is Allocated For Repayment

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JAKARTA — Indonesia announced Tuesday a 28.9 trillion rupiah (\$17.5 billion) austerity budget for 1988-89, under which foreign debt payments will total more than 50 percent of current expenditures and nearly 37 percent of all government spending.

President Suharto, detailing the budget in a nationally televised speech to Parliament, warned that "the coming fiscal year will remain a difficult year."

Debt payments in the fiscal year beginning April 1 will total \$6.4 billion, up 56.5 percent from 1987-88. Mr. Suharto cited "appreciation of the Japanese yen and a number of currencies from European countries vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar."

About 40 percent of Indonesia's domestic revenues come from oil and gas exports priced in dollars.

The budget, a 27.1 percent increase over that of the current fiscal year, is predicated on an average price of \$16 a barrel for Indonesian oil, now sold at an OPEC-linked price of \$17.50 a barrel.

Mr. Suharto said that the lower price assumption did not mean that Indonesia would deviate from its OPEC agreements but represented a "cautious and realistic attitude."

He said that, as a result of recent measures, the value of non-oil and gas exports now exceeds that of oil and gas. "This is a new development of the greatest significance," he said, "because it started to happen for the first time since we began to carry out development."

Non-oil domestic revenues are forecast to rise to \$7.8 billion, from this year's \$6.2 billion.

The budget left virtually nothing for the depressed economy. Hardest hit were four million civil servants and members of the armed forces, whose salaries will be frozen for the third consecutive year. Mr. Suharto said they could not expect a pay raise before March 1989 unless the economy improved.

Mr. Suharto said priority would be given to maintaining infrastructure projects, agriculture, education and tourism. No new projects would be started, senior officials said at a briefing. (UPI, AFP)



Jackson T. Stephens, 64, above, co-founded the firm with his elder brother, Wilton R. They built a wheezing, dealing empire that had full or partial interests in natural gas production, a data processing company, farming, cattle and a host of other enterprises, but had little to do with the brokerage business.

An Arkansas Giant Changes Course

Stephens Inc. Shifts Emphasis to Investment Banking

By Thomas C. Hayes

DALLAS — For years, the financial world considered Stephens Inc. something of an anomaly. The privately held brokerage firm in Little Rock, Arkansas, had \$500 million in capital — as much as many of the big Wall Street houses — but it was neither a broker that controlled giant pools of money nor an investment banker for scores of major corporations.

What Stephens Inc. was best known for was the savvy investments and wheeling and dealing of its longtime head, Jackson T. (Jack) Stephens. The far-flung empire built by him and his elder brother, Wilton R., who is known as Witt, included full or partial interests in natural gas production, a data processing company, farming, cattle and a host of other enterprises.

Indeed, last summer it became clear that most of the brokerage firm's capital had little to do with that business. Jack and Witt Stephens, aged 64 and 79, respectively, had put most of their family's interests, amounting to \$400 million, into a separate holding company. That left the brokerage and investment banking operation with about \$100 million in capital — still enough to rank among the largest regional firms in the United States.

But more than the size of Stephens Inc. has changed since Warren A. Stephens, 30, Jack's son, began running the business more than two years ago.



Warren A. Stephens, 30, became president and chief executive of the firm two years ago.

Under Jack Stephens' free-wheeling approach, the firm lured many well-regarded financial experts and securities analysts to Little Rock, said one investor who asked not to be identified. That was because they saw the opportunity to make millions, as Jack Stephens had, by investing in deals he generated and that were handled by the brokerage firm. Some stayed and grew rich, while others accustomed to the ways of big cities did not remain long in Little Rock. Now Stephens Inc. is acting more like a conventional securities firm, concerned with gaining clients and handling more investment banking deals.

Warren Stephens seems as consumed with strengthening the base of the Stephens empire as his father was in using it to exercise his entrepreneurial streak. "The job of a second generation of wealth is often preservation of assets, rather than exhibiting the flair that created them," said one broker who is familiar with the firm. "Warren wants to make money for the firm, but he wants to do it by lots of transactions rather than riskier ventures. The place has changed a great, great deal."

For his part, Warren Stephens said his emphasis has been "to sharpen our pencils and be as efficient as we can." He maintained he has not made many changes because "my father and uncle were two very well-respected and successful people who built a good organization."

But expansion of the Stephens empire continues under the holding company umbrella. Last week, the Stephens family agreed to buy a 13.7 percent stake in Worthen Banking Corp. of Little Rock from a father-and-son investment team, Mochtar and James T. Riady of Jakarta. They are the Stephens' partners in a Hong Kong-based finance company and other East Asian interests.

The Stephens' purchase will See STEPHENS, Page 11

Sterling Shares Soar on Offer

La Roche's \$4.2 Billion Bid Could Signal Takeover Wave

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The stock price of Sterling Drug Inc. soared more than \$17 a share on Tuesday after Hoffmann-La Roche & Co., the big Swiss drug producer, opened a \$4.2 billion cash tender offer for all of the company's common shares.

Hoffmann-La Roche's chairman, Fritz Gerber, said late Monday that he had detailed a \$72-a-share offer in a letter to John M. Pietruski, Sterling's chairman. He said that Mr. Pietruski had refused earlier to meet with him.

A spokesman said the company would not comment on the bid, but analysts noted that Mr. Pietruski has said several times that Sterling prefers to remain independent.

If successful, the takeover would boost the combined company to among the world's top five pharmaceutical concerns. Analysts said total worldwide sales, including nondrug revenue, would come to about \$8 billion.

Sterling stock rose \$17.25 to close at \$74.125 on the New York Stock Exchange amid speculation that a bidding war could drive the shares higher. It was the most actively traded issue on the exchange.

Traders and analysts cited the possibility that Sterling would might hold out for a bigger offer, or seek a so-called white knight to help it resist Hoffmann-La Roche. Sterling is the maker of Bayer aspirin, Phillips Milk of Magnesia and other pharmaceuticals.

The offer also could signal a wave of takeovers for U.S. drug companies, particularly from foreign concerns that view American drug makers as cheap because of the October stock market crash and the falling dollar, analysts added.

Investors agreed, and pushed the shares of a number of drug companies sharply higher on Tuesday amid speculation that the bid for Sterling would encourage further consolidation of the industry.

In recent days, another European pharmaceutical company, Sanofi SA, made an offer for A.H. Robins Co., the troubled American concern.

Mr. Gerber implied that Hoffmann-La Roche would go through with the offer regardless of Sterling's response. The bid "is not contingent on financing, due diligence or further review" of Sterling's business, he said in the letter. "We intend to go forward with a tender offer — we hope it can become friendly," said Fredric Spar, a Hoffmann-La Roche spokesman. He said that financing was available from internal cash or bank lines.

The deal would significantly boost Hoffmann-La Roche's market share and consumer presence in the lucrative U.S. market, analysts See STERLING, Page 11

Table with 2 columns: AT A GLANCE, Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. Metrics include Profit, Sales, Equity, Return on equity, Earnings per share, Total assets, Current assets, Current liabilities, Long-term debt.

Table with 2 columns: AT A GLANCE, Sterling Drug Inc. Metrics include Profit, Sales, Equity, Return on equity, Earnings per share, Total assets, Current assets, Current liabilities, Long-term debt.

Currency Rates

Table with columns: Cross Rates, Jan 5. Lists exchange rates for Amsterdam, Brussels, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns: Currency, Par 1, Currency, Par 1, Currency, Par 1, Currency, Par 1. Lists values for Arab, Austral, Austl, Belg, Can, Con, Danish, Dutch, Hong Kong, Indian, Israeli, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Mexican, New Zealand, Norwegian, Philippine, Saudi, Swiss, Taiwan, Thai, Turkish, U.S. dollar, West German, Yen.

Forward Rates

Table with columns: Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, 120-day, 150-day, 180-day, 210-day, 240-day, 270-day, 300-day. Lists forward rates for Pound Sterling, Japanese yen, Deutsche mark.

Interest Rates

Table with columns: Maturity, Rate, Maturity, Rate, Maturity, Rate, Maturity, Rate. Lists rates for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

Key Money Rates Jan 5

Table with columns: Instrument, Rate, Instrument, Rate, Instrument, Rate, Instrument, Rate. Lists rates for Discount rate, Fedwire funds, 3-month Treasury bills, 3-month CD's.

Asian Dollar Deposits Jan 5

Table with columns: Maturity, Rate, Maturity, Rate, Maturity, Rate, Maturity, Rate. Lists rates for 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year.

U.S. Money Market Funds Jan 5

Table with columns: Fund Name, Yield, Fund Name, Yield, Fund Name, Yield, Fund Name, Yield. Lists funds like Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, Telerate Interest Rate Index.

Gold Jan 5

Table with columns: Location, Price, Location, Price, Location, Price, Location, Price. Lists prices for Hong Kong, London, New York, Luxembourg, Paris, Zurich.

In New Merger Climate, Junk Withers and Strategy Blooms

By Leslie Wayne

NEW YORK — The fall of the stock market is rewriting the rules of corporate takeovers. Gone are the swashbuckling raiders who used junk bonds to plunder the business landscape. Instead, Wall Street is expecting a return to normalcy: to the days when corporations merged for strategic business reasons, not for quick financial gain.

This year is expected to be a robust one for corporate takeovers now that a depressed stock market has lowered the price tag of business assets. The biggest players will be those with the biggest purses — cash-rich corporations and prosperous foreign buyers — and the highly leveraged deals that relied on huge borrowings will be out.

At the same time, fears that the lenient antitrust climate of the Reagan administration could soon end will create pressure to complete mergers of major companies in the same industry.

"We're marking a change between the time when the raiders were flying high and a time when we return to a more normal deliberative investment environment," said Ronald Freeman, head of mergers at Salomon Brothers.

Michael Metz, a portfolio strategist at Oppenheimer & Co., said, "The funny-money raiders are out of the business." The Oct. 19 plunge of the stock market has taken its toll. In its immediate aftermath, takeover activity virtually halted as both buyers and sellers failed to agree on what constituted a fair price. The jittery climate also becalmed the junk bond market, a major source of takeover financing, as investors fled to less risky securities.

Even now, nearly three months later, that uncertainty remains. From Oct. 19 to year-end, only about \$16.5 billion in takeover transactions closed — a marked drop from the pace earlier in the year, when \$133.5 billion worth of deals were completed, according to Mergers & Acquisitions magazine.

Perhaps the best reflection of the changing climate was Southland Corp.'s \$5.1 billion attempt to become a private company. That deal was pulled from the market in November after investment bankers found it to sell junk bonds needed to finance the purchase of Southland's public shares.

If junk bonds are used at all, it will be in limited doses and as part of a unit of securities that will also give investors a form of equity as well, investment bankers say. Indeed, new junk bond offerings have virtually dried up since the stock market's collapse.

This year may well be the year of the big boys, whether cash-rich corporations or cash-rich raiders. One of the biggest pushes expected to come from large, well-capitalized corporations that feel compelled to consolidate within their industry before the Reagan administration, and possibly its relaxed antitrust stance, ends.

"I think we will see some very significant strategic acquisitions both in terms of market position and size," said Robert Lessin, a managing director at Morgan Stanley & Co. "A number of companies want deals done that will last them for the next 50 years, and they feel they have 13 months to get them done."

Chile Devalues Peso by 4% to Boost Growth

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — Chile has devalued its peso by 4 percent to boost exports and speed economic growth, and has ordered a reduction of customs duties.

Finance Minister Hernán Búchic blamed the moves, announced late Monday, on "a growing protectionism in certain foreign markets," and specifically mentioned a recent U.S. decision to suspend the duty-free status given some Chilean imports. The Reagan administration alleged that Chile's military government is violating workers' rights.

The reduction in customs duties, to 15 percent from the previous 20 percent, would minimize the inflationary impact of the weaker currency on import prices, Mr. Búchic said.

The peso was lowered against the U.S. dollar to 243.97 pesos from 234.48 pesos on Monday. Helped by higher copper prices, Chile produced a \$1.09 billion trade surplus last year, while the economy, as measured by gross domestic product, grew 5.4 percent. GDP is the value of goods and services excluding foreign investments.

Movie Companies Buying Theaters

A number of the country's largest film studios have spent about \$800 million during the last two years to acquire or become major investors in movie theaters. Number of screens reflects the current estimated total of screens in the theater company.

Table with columns: Parent Company, Movie Company, Theater Company, Number of Screens. Lists MCA, Gulf & Western, Cannon Group, Tri-Star Pictures, Warner Communications.

Includes the pending purchase of a Washington theater chain with 80 screens. N.A. — not applicable. Purchases pending court approval. If completed would give Warner a 50 percent interest in Gulf & Western's theater holdings.

As U.S. Moguls Buy Up Theaters, A Home-Video Generation Shrugs

By Andrew L. Yarrow

NEW YORK — Nearly four decades after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that it was a violation of antitrust laws for big Hollywood studios to own movie theaters, some of the largest film distributors have acquired interests in about 14 percent of North America's movie screens.

The debate focuses on whether it really matters for consumers. Some independent theater operators say it does. They argue that they might be squeezed out of the market, which would make it harder for films from smaller producers to find an outlet.

But others, including the studios and Justice Department officials, dismiss such concerns. They contend that the proliferation of movie screens and independent distribution companies, along with the emergence of home video and cable television, means there is little danger that competition will be reduced.

Encouraged by some signals of leniency from the Justice Department on antitrust matters, Hollywood began to re-enter the movie-theater business in 1985. That was the year that Columbia Pictures bought the New York-based Walter Reade chain, which it sold this year to Cineplex Odeon Corp. The pace picked up early last year when MCA Inc., the parent of Universal Pictures, paid about \$160 million for 48 percent of Cineplex Odeon, which now has about 1,600 screens. Gulf & Western Inc., which owns Paramount Pictures and the 430-screen Famous Players circuit in Canada, joined the fray between July and October 1986, spending about \$300 million on three circuits with 500 screens. Cannon Group Inc. bought the

Chesfield Quiet Elegance in London's Most Fashionable Setting

Japanese Relief While Wall Street frets about Japanese competition, Indigo has been buying into emerging U.S. companies exporting new technology to Japan to support cooperative efforts with explosive possibilities.

Vertical text on the left margin: EX Most Actives, EX Stock Index, High, Low, Close, Vol.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Pernod to Buy Back 5% of Stock

PARIS — Pernod-Ricard will buy back about 5 percent of its stock and then reduce its overall capital by an equivalent amount, the beverage group's chairman, Patrick Ricard, said Tuesday.

Sears Raises Freemans Offer; \$477 Million Bid Is Spurned

LONDON — Sears PLC raised its cash offer for Freemans PLC to \$477 million (\$858 million) on Tuesday. But Freemans, which rejected the \$430 million bid Sears made Dec. 11, spurned the revised proposal as well.

BP Forecasts 1987 Profit of £1.3 Billion

LONDON — British Petroleum Co. said Tuesday that it expects 1987 profits to total about £1.3 billion (£2.3 billion), up from earlier forecasts.

STEPHENS: Shift From Wheeling and Dealing to Investment Banking

(Continued from first finance page) raise their stake in Worthen to 31 percent. The bank holding company, with assets of \$2 billion, is the largest in Arkansas; two years ago it drew a reprimand from the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency for giving the Stephens' preferential loans on loans.

Mr. Stephens, who studied economics at Washington and Lee University and got a Master of Business Administration degree from Wake Forest University in 1981, joined the family business that year, managing the capital markets group before succeeding his father in 1986.

Shell Makes Bid For Singapore's Petrochem Stake

SINGAPORE — Shell International Chemical Co. has offered to buy the government's entire 50 percent stake in Petrochemical Corp. of Singapore Pte. Ltd., which owns the big Pulau Ayer Merbau petrochemical complex, a state investment company said Tuesday.

Sony Raises U.S. Prices, Cites Dollar's Fall

WASHINGTON Post Service WASHINGTON — Sony Corp. of America, one of the largest U.S. sellers of electronics equipment, has announced increases for many of its consumer and professional product lines, citing the dollar's recent fall.

Braniff Inc. And Pan Am Unions Talk

DALLAS — Braniff Inc. has renewed its negotiations with Pan Am Corp.'s unions in an attempt to gain wage concessions necessary for a merger of the two companies, a Braniff official said Tuesday.

Chevrolet Drops Prices on Trucks

NEW YORK — General Motors Corp. lowered suggested retail prices on its Chevrolet light trucks by an average 0.4 percent, or about \$200, on Tuesday, in an effort to bring prices in line with competitors.

But the official, vice chairman Patrick Foley, gave the Dallas-based airline only a 20 percent chance of winning approval to take over financially troubled Pan Am.

In the first quarter of the current fiscal year, Sony's American sales fell 6.8 percent from the year-earlier period and accounted for 30.8 percent of the total of the parent company, the giant Sony Corp. of Japan.

That offer, withdrawn two weeks ago, was contingent on Braniff obtaining \$800 million in wage concessions over four years from Pan Am's five unions. The pilots had rejected the offer.

STERLING: Shares Soar as La Roche Offer Begins

(Continued from first finance page) said. Closely held Hoffmann-La Roche, which makes a wide range of drugs and health-care products, in recent years has seen its world-wide market share dwindle.

could restructure or sell off pieces of its business, he said.

You'll See a Day when the N.Y. Dow Will Be Up 1,000

The Dow will reach the Tokyo Nikkei Dow as current recovery action turns into another roaring bull market. The low dollar and high-tech breakthroughs were starting to generate new multi-billion growth drives before the crash.

BUSINESS is your business

Advertisement for BUSINESS magazine featuring a portrait of a man and text: 'The most reliable source of Italian economic information'. Includes contact information for advertising in Italy, Switzerland, West Germany, and Spain.

THEATERS: Studios Buy Again

(Continued from first finance page) of having more control. But even with the terrific year so far when the industry payments catch up, they may have a change of heart.

SYSTEMTREND THE FUTURES AND OPTIONS FUND

Advertisement for SYSTEMTREND fund showing performance statistics: '... AND UP FOR THE YEAR (to 21/12/87) ... SYSTEMTREND + 54.4% NIKKEI-DOW 225 + 21.3% FTSE 100 + 7.2% S + P 500 + 0.2%'.

Tuesday's ALEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trade elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, Close, and various stock symbols (e.g., IBM, GE, Ford, etc.).

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, Close, and various stock symbols (e.g., AT&T, Amgen, Amstar, etc.).

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, Close, and various stock symbols (e.g., Amgen, Amstar, Amstar, etc.).

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations by Funds Listed) 5th Jan. 1988

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes sections for ALM GROUP, INTERNATIONAL GROUP, and various regional funds.

Other Funds

Table listing other funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for currency, coupon rate, and bid/ask prices.

Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Marks with columns for currency, coupon rate, and bid/ask prices.

Japanese Yen

Table listing Japanese Yen with columns for currency, coupon rate, and bid/ask prices.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin, including 'Francis Cuts In By 0.25 Points' and 'OTC'.

CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Currency Soars on Concerted Intervention

Continued from Page 1
half-day of trading Monday, the Nikkei stock average climbed 336.24 points, or 1.67 percent, to 21,575.28 on Tuesday.
On the New York Stock Exchange, advances led declines by a 13-4 ratio.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Location, Time, Rate. Includes entries for Cleveland, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Zurich, Paris, and London.

Bond Prices In U.S. Rise With Dollar

NEW YORK — U.S. bond prices rose 1/2 point on Tuesday, bolstered by the dollar's jump on foreign exchange markets.
Currency dealers said that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board and other central banks bought dollars in the second day of concerted intervention.



Bidding was turbulent in Tokyo after central banks intervened to support the dollar.

Britain Reports Jump In Currency Reserves

LONDON — Britain's foreign currency reserves rose by a seasonally adjusted \$3.74 billion last month, the Treasury reported Tuesday.
The Treasury reported that the reserves — the net of gold, foreign currency and special drawing rights — increased by \$3.045 billion in December before seasonal adjustments, to \$44.33 billion.

France Cuts Interest Rates By 0.25 Point, Cites Franc

PARIS — The Bank of France said Tuesday that it was cutting two key money market interest rates by a quarter of a percentage point, to reflect the healthy performance of the French franc on currency markets "within the context of confirmed disinflation."
It lowered its intervention rate to 7.50 percent from 7.75 percent and its seven-day repurchase rate to 8 percent from 8.25 percent.

SQUEEZE: Concerted Intervention by Central Banks Puts Pressure on Dollar Speculators

(Continued from Page 1)
rowed the size of the profit; it would not necessarily have forced speculators into covering positions.
For the new year, however, the exchange rate enters the books at 157 DM and 121 yen, meaning that even a modest rise in the dollar's value can turn the position into a loss-maker, increasing pressure on speculators.

SQUEEZE: Concerted Intervention by Central Banks Puts Pressure on Dollar Speculators

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Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.
It is updated twice a year.
Via The Associated Press

Large table of OTC prices listing various stocks with columns for High, Low, and Change.

Deutsche Marks

Table of Deutsche Marks prices for various companies and sectors.

Japanese Yen

Table of Japanese Yen prices for various companies and sectors.

AMEX Closing

Table of AMEX closing prices for various stocks.

NYSE Closing

Table of NYSE closing prices for various stocks.

AMEX Closing

Table of AMEX closing prices for various stocks.

NYSE Closing

Table of NYSE closing prices for various stocks.

SPORTS

Schneider Edges Quittet in G.S.

Equipped by Our Staff From Dispatches... TIGNES, France — Defending world champion Vreni Schneider of Switzerland took advantage of a break in the Alpine snow drought to win her first World Cup giant slalom of the season here Tuesday, defeating two French skiers.

WORLD CUP SKIING

Tuesday's race had originally been set for Megève, about 30 miles (48.5 kilometers) north. A women's giant slalom was to be run here Wednesday, but was moved from Les Diablerets, Switzerland. And a women's super-giant, originally slated for Pfronten, West Germany, Jan. 16 has been moved to Lech Am Arlbeg, Austria; it will be run Saturday.

The course dropped 340 meters (1,115 feet), with 50 gates on the first run and 48 on the second.

American Debbie Armstrong, who won the 1984 Olympic giant slalom, was tied for 14th after the first run but lost her balance near the end of the afternoon heat and went off the course three gates from the finish.

It was her first race this season after knee injuries kept her out of the opening events. (UPI, AP)

Alysheba, Ferdinand Voted Top U.S. Horses

United Press International NEW YORK — Alysheba and Ferdinand, winners of the past two Kentucky Derbies, headed a list of 1987 Eclipse award winners announced Tuesday.

Alysheba, the 1987 Derby and Preakness winner, took the 3-year-old championship. Ferdinand, the 1986 Derby winner who went on to win the 1987 Breeders' Cup Classic, was voted champion older horse.

Other winners were: 2-year-old, Forty Niner; 2-year-old filly, Epitome; 3-year-old filly, Sachauista; older filly or mare, North Sider; turf champion, Theatrical; turf filly or mare, Miesque; steeplechase, Inlander; and sprinter, Groovy.

Jockey Pat Day won his second straight Eclipse as the nation's top jockey. Day, 34, has won in three of the past four years. His mounts earned over \$12 million in 1987.

Wayne Lukas was named the outstanding trainer and Eugene Klein the top owner. Both won for the third straight year.

Lukas, who trained Eclipse winners Sachauista and North Sider, in 1987 broke his own record for season winnings by a trainer. Klein's horses earned more than \$5.7 million, a one-owner record. Klein owns 1987 Grade I winners Fiesta Gal, Over All, Lost Kitten, Dream Team and Family Style.

Among Tuesday's equine winners, all but Forty Niner raced in the Nov. 21 Breeders' Cup series. Members of the National Turf Writers Association, The Daily Racing Form and racing secretaries of the Thoroughbred Racing Association voted. They announced all the awards but the 1987 horse of the year, which will be revealed Jan. 27.

The Dream Match, on Paper if Not Afield

International Herald Tribune LONDON — The smog of our most appalling sporting tragedy has to lift somewhat. Unless all signals are misinterpreted, European soccer will soon be complete again — as complete as human decency allows.

readmission in the autumn subject to good behavior by followers of England's national team at the European championships in West Germany this June.

ROB HUGHES

Even Gianni Agnelli, patron of the Juventus team whose supporters were victims when Liverpool fans rioted at that 1985 European Champions' Cup final, now says: "All these cups, without England, lose 50 percent of their interest."

Halfway through the season, it has won 17 games, drawn five, lost none and scored five goals for each one conceded. It is more stylish than the rest, more gifted, more entertaining and (vitaly important) the most disciplined.

That, madam, is not in sight. England's national side recently selected a defender, Terry Butcher, whose behavior for the Glasgow Rangers is the subject of a criminal court case.

Headlines disguised as players run amok in Britain. By half term, 150 English League players have been sent off for fouls or dissent; one player threatens to sue another for a half-million pounds (\$937,000) over a tackle that destroyed his career.

Liverpool stands, once more, magnificently alone. All season, only two of its players have been so much as cautioned.

Maybe it's easier to behave when you're winning. Easier when, like Liverpool, you have the quality, the confidence, the reserves to win by four and five goals and stroll around against opponents straining nerve and sinew.

A pity for Thatcher's dream, and for the game at large, that Liverpool cannot and should not carry the banner abroad.

I wouldn't rule out some private entrepreneur's matching Liverpool against Real Madrid, although that would be exhibition stuff. So we may have to play Europe's true club finale in our imaginations. First, we need insurance premiums on talent's worth — conservatively, £25 million. Next, a safe stadium (Real Madrid, remember being the current Champions' Cup behind closed doors because of its notorious Ultra Sur hoodlums). Now bring on the gladiators.

For 15 minutes, I see Liverpool lying in wait, tempting the slightly less experienced, more adventurous Real Madrid.

The raids would seldom come in the air because Emilio Butragueño and Hugo Sánchez are midgets compared to a Liverpool back line in which only left back Steve Nicol is under six feet (1.82 meters).

Gradually, as with all great sides, we would see strength of ideas and fantasy from midfield. Here would be a mighty tussle, with Martín Vázquez and either Ricardo Gallego or Milan Janković seeking to dictate to Steve McMahon and Ronnie Whelan.

I'm not convinced that Leo Beenhakker, Real's Dutch coach, knows whether Gallego's composed elegance or Janković's slide-rule passing is the best prompt. Or whether either would survive the power of McMahon.

McMahon is beginning to get a grip on his temper. At 5-foot-7 and 150 pounds, he used to think he had to whack everything in sight to prove his manliness. Now, although still the midfield enforcer, McMahon breaks away to score memorable goals from 20 to 30 yards (18 to 27 meters).

Whelan, by contrast, is all stealth. He survives Liverpool's forays into the market, and keeps Jan Molby, the 195-pound Dane, out of the lineup by tidying the bits and pieces, by maintaining the team's rhythm, by popping up to score crucial goals.

Outside them are two relative newcomers. To the right, Ray Houghton's finesse belies a strangely indifferent career elsewhere. To the left, John Barnes is Liverpool's pièce de résistance. His

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Hugo Sánchez, showing his scissorwork to an admiring opponent.

native Caribbean flair, his flowing movement, is spellbinding during a season that is destroying the myth of his "inconsistency." Despite being strong, he rides the tackle with grace; he invites opponents in and conjures the ball away — he shifts, he sways, he's gone.

But if Barnes can strike out of midfield, so too can Real Madrid on either flank. Rafael Gordillo is forceful on the left almost in English style, while the right belongs to Michel, a tall, cool, instinctive attacker who is absolutely deadly in striking the ball.

No team boasts a more potent duo than Sánchez and Butragueño, the Mexican acrobat and the Spanish virtuoso.

Liverpool's virtue is in support play. Carried to extremes, that means defenders like the buccaneering Nicol trying to outscore the front two, Peter Beardsley and John Aldridge.

Beardsley you have seen scurrying to provide goals for England's Gary Lineker. Aldridge you seldom see until he appears, effectively but not always elegantly, to side-foot or head his goals.

Our imaginary match could be won or lost in a gymnastic blur between Sánchez and Bruce Grobbelaar, one of goalkeeping's bizarre entertainers.

Grobbelaar, to whom the game is a game after having once fought Zimbabwean terrorists, turns cartwheels of sometimes whimsical fantasy.

Perhaps in the late game Beenhakker has liberated his winger Paco Lorente. The substitute would scorch down the right and hit the cross from which Sánchez, rising horizontal, would scissor-kick the overhead winner.

Then Lorente's uncle, Paco Gento, captain of the legendary Real Madrid teams of the 1960s, would say one more time: "I told you, this Real is the best ever."

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.



Defending world titlist Vreni Schneider. "It was beautiful to win."



Bruce Grobbelaar... Goalkeeper and entertainer.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings

Table with columns for Conference, Division, Team, W, L, T, Pts, GF, GA. Includes teams like NY Islanders, Philadelphia, Washington, etc.

Monday's Results

Table with columns for Team, Score, Goalscorers. Includes games like Vancouver vs Toronto, Detroit vs St. Louis, etc.

Field Goal Percentage

Table with columns for Player, Team, FG, Pct. Includes players like Solley, Barkley, etc.

Reboundings

Table with columns for Player, Team, Reb, Opp. Includes players like Oakley, Cape, etc.

Assists

Table with columns for Player, Team, Assists. Includes players like Johnson, Porter, etc.

Basketball

NBA Leaders

Table with columns for Team, G, Pct, Avg. Includes teams like Denver, Portland, San Antonio, etc.

Monday's Results

Table with columns for Team, Score. Includes games like Boston vs Philadelphia, New York vs Washington, etc.

Individual Scores

Table with columns for Player, Team, Pts, Reb, Ast. Includes players like Jordan, Barkley, etc.

Reboundings

Table with columns for Player, Team, Reb, Opp. Includes players like Oakley, Cape, etc.

Assists

Table with columns for Player, Team, Assists. Includes players like Johnson, Porter, etc.

U.S. College Results

College Top-20 Polls

Table with columns for Rank, Team, Pts. Includes teams like Kentucky, Pittsburgh, etc.

Monday's Results

Table with columns for Team, Score. Includes games like Duke vs North Carolina, etc.

HOUSTON TOURNAMENT

Table with columns for Team, Score. Includes games like Houston vs Texas Tech, etc.

SOUTH DAKOTA INTERCOLLEGIATE

Table with columns for Team, Score. Includes games like South Dakota vs North Dakota, etc.

TOURNAMENTS

Table with columns for Team, Score. Includes games like North Carolina vs Virginia Tech, etc.

World Cup Skiing

Women's Giant Slalom

Table with columns for Rank, Name, Country, Time. Includes skiers like Vreni Schneider, etc.

Men's Overall Standings

Table with columns for Rank, Name, Country, Points. Includes skiers like Hermann Baur, etc.

Men's Overall Standings

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Sooners Keep the Ball Rolling

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Three teams in the country average more points a game than the University of Oklahoma's, and they all play in the National Basketball Association.

The Denver Nuggets, Detroit Pistons and Portland Trail Blazers are the only clubs lighting up the scoreboard with more frequency than the Sooners, who resemble an NBA outfit with their frenetic style of play.

"When we get it rolling," Coach Billy Tubbs said of his 13-0 squad, "it's fun to watch."

NBA Alums Play Around

Not for the opposition. Oklahoma, with a collection of versatile athletes who apply defensive pressure for 40 minutes and rarely walk the ball, is averaging a whopping 116 points a game to lead the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Opponents have averaged 77.7 against the Sooners.

Scoring is not a novelty at Oklahoma. The Sooners were third in the country in that category last year. Other than the increase in points, the difference this season is the way the players blend into the system.

The main pieces of the puzzle are the guards who ignite the attack: Mookie Blaylock and Ricky Grace. The two played together at Midland College, in Texas, two years ago and have successfully transferred their act to Oklahoma. Harvey Grant, a 6-foot-9 (2.05-meter) forward who leads the team in scoring (23.8 points a game) and rebounding (12.3), heads a front line that glides up and down the court with ease.

In Monday night's 109-69 rout of Austin Peay, Blaylock's six steals led a defense that forced 40 turnovers. "We had a bundle of 'em," said Lake Kelly, the losing coach. "They really pressed hard. I'm glad they didn't get 150 points."

Oklahoma has emphatically illustrated how devastating its run-

ning style can be. Against Centenary, the Sooners recorded a 152-84 victory, breaking three NCAA, 12 Big Eight Conference and nine school records along the way.

Steinbrenner: Present's Still Future-Perfect

NEW YORK — George Steinbrenner has just about everything money can buy, but the one holiday present he has wanted for years still eludes him: a presidential pardon.

In 1974, Steinbrenner, the principal owner of the New York Yankees, pleaded guilty to federal charges of conspiring to violate campaign-funding laws regarding corporate donations, and of trying to "influence and intimidate" employees of his shipbuilding company into lying to a grand jury.

The scheme involved part of a \$100,000 contribution to Richard Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign through a series of false bonuses to Steinbrenner's employees, who were ordered to give the money to Nixon's campaign through personal checks.

Transition

BASEBALL American Hockey League OAKLAND — Signed Glenn Hubbard, second baseman, to a one-year contract.

World Cup Skiing

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM (At Tignes, France) 1. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 1:19.77; 2. Catherine Quittet, France, 1:19.78; 3. Carole Merle, France, 1:21.52; 1:32.30.

Advertisement for Blaupain watches. Text: 'SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLAUPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE.' Includes an image of a watch.

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OBSERVER

Coming Attractions

- By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Here is a list of the columns I shall write in the coming year unless public pleas for mercy soften my heart.
1. Let's get rid of the Iowa caucuses.
2. Let's get rid of the New Hampshire primary.
3. Let's get rid of professional ice hockey.
4. Let's get rid of February.
5. Let's get rid of preachers in politics.
6. Let's get rid of the Super Bowl.
7. Let's get rid of Ed Meese.
8. Let's get rid of presidential candidates' nicknames.
9. Let's get rid of bumper stickers that substitute a Valentine heart for the word "love."
10. Let's get rid of that lousy New York license plate.
11. Why doesn't New York Mayor Ed Koch leave us alone?
12. Why doesn't Donald Trump leave us alone?
13. Why doesn't Lee Iacocca leave us alone?
14. Why doesn't the IRS leave us alone?
15. Why doesn't Brent Musberger leave us alone?
16. Why doesn't John McEnroe leave us alone?
17. Why doesn't the League of Women Voters leave us alone?
18. Why doesn't Toyota's advertising agency leave us alone?
19. Why doesn't Madonna leave us alone?
20. Why doesn't Princess Di leave us alone?
21. Let's get rid of nouvelle cuisine.
22. Let's get rid of gourmet pet food.
23. Let's get rid of Presidents' Day.
24. Let's get rid of Rambo.
25. Let's get rid of mail that tells people they can win a \$10 million prize simply by answering this piece of mail.
26. Let's get rid of red suspenders on yuppies.
27. Let's get rid of power lunches.
28. Let's get rid of stretch limousines.
29. Let's get rid of Sotheby's art auctions.
30. Let's get rid of the Dallas Cowboys.
31. Bring back John Unitas.
32. Bring back Frank Lloyd Wright.
33. Bring back John Dillinger.
34. Bring back the Brooklyn Dodgers.
35. Bring back Michelangelo.
36. Bring back Howard Cosell.
37. Bring back the '69 Buick Electra.
38. Bring back the dollar.
39. Bring back the trolley car with an amusement park at the end of the line.
40. Bring back John Wayne.
41. Let's get rid of Hustler magazine.
42. Let's get rid of Senator Jesse Helms.
43. Let's get rid of "significant others."
44. Let's get rid of the Baltimore Orioles' pitching staff.
45. Let's get rid of the gorilla look in women's clothing by getting rid of the shoulder pads.
46. Let's get rid of waiters who interrupt our conversations to ask if the execrable meal they have just served us is "all right."
47. Let's get rid of air travel.
48. Let's get rid of tennis.
49. Let's get rid of photo opportunities.
50. Let's get rid of Ed Meese again.
51. Can the United States meet the challenge of producing a pitcher who can throw nine innings every four days for seven months without needing surgery on his rotator cuff?
52. Can the United States meet the challenge of creating a microwave oven that will thaw the mous-saka all the way to its center?
53. Can the United States meet the challenge of keeping its public radio and television stations on the air without constantly nagging their audience to meet the challenge of matching a gracious donor's challenge offer?
54. Can the United States meet the challenge to produce dozens of dynamic newspaper columnists capable not only of charming two eye-glazers per week, but also of dazzling the television audience with regularity while milking the lecture circuit for mighty thick lettuce?
55. Let's get rid of —
New York Times Service

A Musical Version of 'The Chosen'



A baseball team of Hasidic Jews takes on another squad of Brooklyn players in a scene from 'The Chosen,' a musical based on the best-seller by Chaim Potok.

By Mervyn Rothstein
NEW YORK — "This has cost me a novel," says Chaim Potok. "I should be working on it right now. I really should. And I will write it. You have a finite life to live, so that the price I've paid is a novel, and I don't know whether it is or is not worth it."
What has cost Potok a novel is the musical version of his first novel, "The Chosen," starring George Hearn and Gerald Hiken, with music by Philip Springer, lyrics by Mitchell Bernard. It opens Wednesday at the Second Avenue Theater.
Potok wrote "The Chosen" in 1967, and it became a huge best-seller. Over the last 20 years, Potok's story of two teen-age Jewish boys and their fathers in 1940s Brooklyn — one boy the brilliant heir of the anti-Zionist leader of a Hasidic sect, the other the son of a Zionist scholar — has sold millions of copies.
His other novels — "The Promise," "My Name Is Asher Lev" and "In the Beginning" among them — also became best sellers. In 1981, "The Chosen" was turned into a critically praised movie starring Rod Steiger as the

Hasidic Reb Saunders and Robby Benson as his son Danny.
"When the call came to ask me whether I was interested in making 'The Chosen' into a musical," Potok says, "I said I wanted to think about it, and I asked my wife and my children, and their first reaction was, 'Why? Who needs it? And the 'why' came out of the notion of the musical as essentially a frivolous form, a light form of entertainment — a 'bring on the girls' kind of thing. And even the most serious of musicals has that quality of appeal to the masses."
There's some very serious matter here you were talking about a period of history — the second World War — when cataclysmic events were occurring in the general world. And in the Jewish world there was the Holocaust and the creation of the state of Israel. It would be impossible to ignore those in 'The Chosen' — they constitute all the fundamental building blocks of the novel. And so we talked about this back and forth, and it seemed to me after I thought about it for a while that there was potentiality for a seriousness here, for a measure of sobriety, and at the same time it didn't have to be heavy-handed, because the novel itself is not heavy-handed. And I thought it might be interesting to try, at least to try."
Potok spent more than two years trying, writing numerous drafts. Finally, rehearsals were to begin in September, and performances in mid-October. But difficulties in finding an actor to play the role of Reuven Maltz, the scholar's son and the narrator of the novel, delayed the plans, and rehearsals didn't start until mid-October.
A young actor, Rob Morrow, was picked to play Reuven, joining Hearn as Reb Saunders and another young unknown, Richard Cray, as Danny, Carmen Capobianco as the director and Ron Holgate as the director and Ron Holgate was set to play Reuven's father and Eugene Troobnick the role of Reuven 40 years later, narrating the play from the perspective of 1987.
Performances began on schedule on Nov. 15, but two days later Capobianco departed, eventually to be replaced as director by Mitchell Maxwell, one of the producers. "Creative differences" were cited. Holgate was replaced by Gerald Hiken and Troobnick's role was dropped. Scenes were removed, others added, new songs were composed, new dialogue was written.
In the end it will be up to the critics and the audiences to decide how successful they've been. But Potok knows what he wants the public to feel.
"I want the audience to get a sense of the world we're showing them," he says, "a sense of the texture of that world, a sense of its system of values, a sense of its particular core culture contrasts the world outside, and the directness of that contrast. And anyone who might be more into anything like this is a universal, ongoing sort of dynamic. And while I'm depicting a very small, particular world of Brooklyn, every one of us is born into a small and particular world, and in one way or another every one of us in Western civilization encounters a confrontation along these lines."
Potok, who is 58 years old, was born and raised in New York City. He graduated from Yeshiva University in 1950 with a bachelor's degree summa cum laude in English literature and was ordained as a rabbi in 1954 at the Jewish Theological Seminary. In 1965, he received a doctorate in philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania. "I grew up, as I'm fond of saying, in a Hasidic world

PEOPLE

Juan Carlos Turns 50; His Father Is Honored

Don Juan de Borbon y Battenberg, who renounced the Spanish throne in favor of his son Juan Carlos, was chosen "Man of the Year" by a Spanish newsweekly as Juan Carlos, who few thought would last long when he assumed the throne in 1975, celebrated his 50th birthday. The magazine Cambio 16 cited 74-year-old Don Juan as the "quiet craftsman" behind Spain's peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy with his son as the constitutional monarch. Juan Carlos, who was 50 Tuesday, became king following the death of General Francisco Franco in 1975. Known as the "king who never reigned," Don Juan told the magazine that "circumstances of history made me first the son of a king and then the father of a king. But in monarchy it is the institution, not the individual, that counts."

The film director Federico Fellini Tuesday said the French distributor of his film, "Intervista," said called for its withdrawal from cinemas in France in its present form. Lawyers for Fellini contested both the dubbing into French of the film, and said the French subtitles of the original version did not reflect the Italian dialogue.

Frank Sinatra is expected to earn \$1 million for a one-hour concert in Australia Saturday, the entertainer's manager said. Sinatra, 72, will perform at the Sanctuary Resort and residential complex on the Gold Coast, 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Brisbane.

Rebecca Wesson Darwin, 34, was named publisher of The New Yorker magazine, Steve Florio, the company president, announced. Darwin will take over the job from Florio, who will retain the president's post. Darwin joined the magazine in 1985.

Frances Stekoff, the founder of the Gotham Book Mart in New York, was honored for her 80th birthday, surrounded by a literary crowd in what the novelist John Updike has called "my favorite bookstore in North America." There was a book talk as a few dozen authors, editors and book reviewers tributed to her Monday night. She turned 100 on New Year's Eve.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Your quarterly update on Europe
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